China monthly Review

密勒氏評論報

The Chinese People's Liberation Army

LAND RESTORED TO ITS MASTERS

Yang Pai-hua

DRAGON'S BEARD DRAIN

A New Play by Lao Shaw

THE WAR IN KOREA

Chinese Volunteers in Korea—List of US POW's and Statements

AUGUST 1951

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Expression of 'Friendship'?

This is one of the reasons why Truman's and Acheson's assertions that the United States government cherishes only 'friendship' for China meet with considerable skepticism in this country.

On June 30, the very day General Ridgway issued his call for armistice talks, US planes were over China. During the first two weeks of July, US planes were over China almost every day, bombing and strafing villages.

The accompanying pictures were taken following a raid by B-29's and jet fighters on the Northeast city of Antung last April 7. Top left: Government workers comforting Mrs. Mai, whose daughter and three sons were killed. Upper right: General view of destruction in a residential district. Lower right: City waterworks men rushing repairs in one bombed section of the city.

LETTERS
From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

REPORT FROM KOREA

To the Editor:

I was fortunate to have heard recently a report of two of the Chinese People's Delegates to Korea when they returned to Shanghai. One was a former schoolmate while the other was chief of the Shanghai Youth's Literary and Art Troupe to Korea. Their report lasted some three hours and was extremely interesting and stimulating. The main points they mentioned were the following:

1) The selfless spirit of the volunteers. Heroic battle stories which seem like miracles to us peaceful citizens in the rear have become commonplace at the front. Though having inferior equipment, the Chinese volunteers time and again scored conspicuous victories over the world's best equipped force. Why? Because they always remember that they are fighting for the cause of peace, for the defense of their motherland, and this has given them more power than any weapon the aggressors can invent.

2) The American soldiers' hatred for war. In sharp contrast with the militant behaviour of our volunteers, lack of morale is rife among the American GI's. They do not know why they have been sent to fight and thus they think only of returning home. Many have inflicted wounds on themselves so they can be sent back. Hundreds of American POW'S have signed statements to be sent to their fellow countrymen saying in effect, "We are fortunate enough to fall captives to the Chinese volunteers. To us the hellish war is now done with. We hope to come back as soon as possible."

3) The respect shown our volunteers by the Korean people. The Korean civilians have become the victims of American bestiality. Instead of being weighed down by sorrow, they have transformed their sufferings into indomitable strength. They revere our volunteers as their most intimate friends.

The reports of the two delegates gave all of us confidence in final victory and the determination to intensify the patriotic donation campaign.

C. T. KUO

Shanghai
June 27, 1951

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION

To the Editor:

I was very interested in the article in your March issue about education for the workers and peasants. For the first time in the history of China, the workers and peasants are given a chance to learn to read and write. From the days of the emperors down to the modern fascist ruler, Chiang Kai-shek, the authorities rode roughshod over the people by taking advantage of their ignorance. In the past education was only available for the privileged class.

In New China today, the educational system is undergoing a vast change from top to bottom. Since China is now under the leadership of the working class, education of the workers and peasants should undoubtedly have first consideration.

During the brief period of only two years, the new education system has made marked progress. Not only has the door to education been thrown open to all people, but the educational method has been changed for the better. Emphasis is now laid on reality, while theory and practice are closely linked together. Education in New China is no longer an ornament.

CHEN PING-HSI

Shanghai
July 1, 1951

LIBERATED TIBET

To the Editor:

In celebration of the peaceful liberation of Tibet, the students of our university held a large demonstration. Indeed, people all over China, including the Tibetans, have been celebrating the great unity among the races of our country. This agreement has again testified to the correctness of Chairman Man's national policy as well as the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Originally Tibetans were one of the Chinese nationalities and there was a regular interflow of commerce and cultural exchanges. However, under the oppression of both the British imperialists and the reactionary rulers, Tibetans led a slavish of China. The British imperialists tried in life and played no role on the political stage every way to make Tibet their colony and when the Tibetans turned to the Kuomintang for help, they received little support.

Now the Tibetan people have returned to the great family of China, and all of us are marching forward together to a brilliant future.

MAO HSIANG-LIN

Szechwan University
June 30, 1951

TO THE AMERICANS

To the Editor:

I would appreciate if you would publish an Open Letter to the American People.

* * *

We hope this letter will express the will and decision of the Chinese people to struggle for true democracy and peace. We went through many long years of our liberation war and we have smashed the KMT reactionaries, wiped out their feudal influence and established our own People's Republic of China.

Since then we have been actively engaged in reconstruction on our peaceful soil, and we have made brilliant economic and politi-

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cal achievements under the guidance of the people's government. Life has improved each day and we are strong enough to stand up against humiliation and aggression.

Unfortunately most of your newspapers do not tell you the true story of what is happening in this country, or your own country's role in committing aggression in Asia.

It is true today that the danger of war still exists in the world. But who is responsible for it? The warmongers, who have been trying to start an aggressive war throughout the world and throw all peace-loving people into another conflagration.

But we do not want war! We still hold unpaid blood debts from the imperialists. We shall not allow the Wall Street government to carry out its plot of rearming Japan and Germany. We are the liberated people of China and we can never allow any nation to invade or oppress us again.

We know that the honest people of America also demand peace, and we want to work together with the people of the United States to oppose war and to strive for eternal world peace.

FENG MING YU

Nanking
June 29, 1951

A County in Hunan

To the Editor:

Liling county is located in the eastern part of Hunan province bordering Kiangsi province and the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway runs through it. In pre-liberation days, Liling was entirely in the hands of the landlords, local despots and bureaucrats—in fact, the bandits.

Among them, the notorious ones who will not escape the justice of the people, even though they are said to have fled to Taiwan or Hongkong, are Ho Kien and Liu Kien-shu, who had been the governor of Hunan and the governor of Chekiang and Fukien respectively under Chiang Kai-shek, and Dunn Wen-I, the Kuomintang arch secret agent. They plundered the ordinary peasants, murdered and slaughtered the revolutionary elements and bankrupted the educational institutions.

Since land reform was completed, the labor enthusiasm of the peasants has greatly increased. This spring the peasants of Hua Chao village, by intensifying their spring planting, guaranteed that they would increase their pre-war crops by eight to 12 percent and challenged Sen Sha village.

In the Wen-be suburban district of Liling City, two mutual aid groups were formed by the peasants. At a meeting to plan production they worked out the following schedule: to finish the work of regulating 12 reservoirs in addition to improving five pools so as to overcome drought, to ensure the execution of the government's cotton-planting plan, to set out pine trees on all wasteland, to fertilize the land equivalent of the yield of five bushels of grain with two piculs of night soil and fifty catties of lime, to raise more fish (women and children are to cut grass and feed the fish four times each day), to increase by-products by 30 percent, to increase grain output by 30 percent more than last year.

* * *

Special mention must be made of the porcelain industry of this district, which has a history dating back to the Ching dynasty. Liling porcelain became famous all over the country and received rewards at the Wuhan exhibition, Nanking exhibition and later in the Panama exhibition. The porcelain makers, however, kept to their conservative ways to such a degree that the quality deteriorated, and business gradually fell off. At one time the output per year amounted to a million loads, but this had gradually fallen to 400,000 loads, according to statistics of April 10, published by the Liling government.

After the liberation, with the improvement in the relationship between workers and capitalists, labor enthusiasm was greatly raised. At present there are 112 kilns employing over 6,000 workers which make heavy porcelain and around 100 kilns with another 6,000 workers where light porcelain is made.

With the holding of the Hunan native products exhibition, orders for porcelain have been coming into Liling from as far away as Kalgan, Shanghai, Sian, Chungking, Sinkiang and other parts of the country.

* * *

At the beginning of 1951, the Liling people's government took over all the middle schools and merged them into three public middle schools, one in the city and the other two in the countryside.

The curriculum has been simplified, individual learning and group study are both emphasized, extra-class social activities reasonably arranged, and working posts held by students are limited to one per person. The teachers are studying new methods of teaching and are improving their lectures.

In the drive to contribute planes and guns to the Chinese volunteers, the students offered their pocket money. Many of them have taken on jobs after school to earn money for a donation. Their contribution along with others in Liling will be used to buy a plane named the Tzo Chuan, in memory of the late general, a native of Liling, who lost his life in a battle in the Taihong area against the Japanese in 1942, when he was a vice-chief of staff of the Eighth Route Army.

This term the first middle school admitted 861 students, most of whom come from families of workers or middle and poor peasants. From ten to 20 percent of all the students receive a government scholarship to cover their food. Next term it is estimated that more than a thousand will enroll since the autumn harvest will be bigger than preceding years, thus making it possible for more children to enjoy an education.

YANG FUNG-I

Liling, Hunan
July 3, 1951

KASHMIR DISPUTE

To the Editor:

I am glad to see that a journal like yours should have published a timely article about Kashmir in your June issue. Mr. Alec Stock has served the people's cause in Kashmir by exposing the imperialists' game. There are, however, a few points which have not been brought out in Mr. Stock's article and which I would like to bring to your notice.

1) The basic cause of conflict in Kashmir is not religious, as between Hindus and Muslims, as is so often put up by the imperialist press. It is true that out of the 4,000,000 people in Jammu and Kashmir, over 3,000,000, or 75 percent, are Muslims, but they are racially, linguistically, culturally and economically identical with their Hindu brethren. They speak the same language, wear the same clothes, have the same economic interests and hopes and aspirations. In fact, all the Muslims in Kashmir are Hindu converts and the change of religion has not changed their race or culture.

That is why attempts of interested parties to split the Hindus and Muslims in Kashmir have failed and the people's organization, the National Conference, has gained power and authority with the support of all the people—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Buddhists.

The imperialists succeeded in their game of dividing India and also wanted to play the same game of partitioning Kashmir so that the northern strategic areas near Gilgit, which adjoin the Soviet Union and China, may be under their control. That is the main reason for their opposition to the peoples' movement.

2) What then is the basic problem in Kashmir? It is the same as in all countries which have been dominated by feudal, imperialist and colonial powers. As Sheikh Abdullah says in the introduction to "New Kashmir:"

"The fight is no new one for us: it has got its own heritage of the past, and it has its own vision of the future. But the fundamental elements of the fight are the

(Continued on Page 112)

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LABOR EMULATION DRIVE

FOLLOWING its defeat upon the mainland, the Kuomintang, with the blessings of its American supporters, instituted a coastal blockade in the hope it could thus cripple the economy of new China.

Later, when it became apparent that the people's government, unlike previous regimes, was not prepared to knuckle under to the demands of the foreign powers for continuation of the old special privileges and concessions, the United States, as the leader of the so-called Western nations, imposed an embargo upon shipments of vital raw materials and manufactured goods to China.

Still later, in the most drastic move to date, the Truman administration launched the war in Korea, the ultimate aim of which was to coerce China.

However, all of these moves have failed to bring the new China to her knees. On the contrary, during the two years which have elapsed since liberation, the country has overcome such deliberate obstacles and the economy has been strengthened to a point never known before.

One of the main reasons for the failure of these KMT and foreign inspired attempts to sabotage the economy has been the tremendous working spirit of China's laborers and farmers. Led by a government of their own choosing, the working people have overcome almost insurmountable difficulties.

For the first time in two centuries China has ceased to depend upon food imports from abroad. Not only have the country's peasants raised enough food to feed China's 475,000,000 people, but they have also produced sufficient margin to enable the country to ship sizable quantities of grain to famine-stricken India.

With the harvest of the coming cotton crop, China will most likely drop out of the world market as an importer of raw cotton—formerly one of the country's chief imports. Meanwhile, output of other farm products is also rising steadily.

* * *

INDUSTRIALLY, the progress has been equally great, and in many ways even more impressive. Basically an agricultural country, China has at best a small industrial establishment. During the long years of foreign domination, native industry grew at a snail's pace. Liberation found the nation woefully short of many key industrial components.

However, China's industrial workers, like their rural counterparts, have created near miracles. In cotton mills, shipyards, mines, steel mills, machine shops and hundreds of other plants and factories tens of thousands of workers have improved their output, both quantitatively and qualitatively to a startling degree.

Hardly a day passes without the press recording the new record-breaking achievements of this industrial worker or that farmer, the challenge of one production team to another to raise output still higher. Standards of labor productivity which formerly were considered normal or even better than normal are now surpassed almost as a matter of course. Instances of productivity soaring to 20 or even 30 *times* the old average rate are frequent.

* * *

HOW have these production records been achieved? Naturally, to perform the feats which many model workers and model peasants have accomplished takes plenty of hard work. However, this does not mean that China's working class has harnessed itself to a back-breaking production schedule, as has been alleged by foreign detractors of the new China.

Rather, they are mainly the result of rationalization of the productive process and

the introduction of mechanical improvements and new inventions made by the workers. In fact, in many, many instances, production has gone up while actual physical exertion has decreased, thus giving the workers extra time away from the plow or the machine which can be spent on study and/or recreation.

In practically every factory in the country workers have increased production by careful and painstaking revision of working movements, arrangement of machines, and so on.

Side by side with this improvement in working efficiency, has gone the steady introduction of technical improvements, most of which have been made by the workers themselves. Such improvements run all the way from inventions of entirely new pieces of equipment to simple but effective modifications of existing machinery.

Similar developments have taken place on the farm. The rationalization of work has proved especially beneficial in the countryside where hundreds of mutual aid teams have been formed. Instead of each farmer doing everything for himself according to his own schedule, small groups join together in teams, with each team tackling a particular aspect of the work. Such an arrangement allows for those farmers with special skills to develop them to the utmost, for the benefit of all concerned.

Likewise, introduction of improved tools and seed and more modern methods of stock raising, soil fertilization, irrigation and so on have played a big part in the farmer's increased output.

* * *

WHAT, one may ask, is the reason for this sudden spurt in productivity? What has happened to the Chinese worker and peasant? Critics of the new China naturally have a ready supply of "explanations," the most favorite of which is "slave labor."

The real explanation is relatively simple. The workers, freed from the exploitation and oppression of the old system, are just making use of their natural abilities and acquired experience. The fact of the matter is that their productivity has gone up because they *are no longer slaves* in a society in which the foreign taipans and the native compradors, bureaucrats and landlords were the masters.

We will never know the number of ideas for inventions, for improvements in industrial and agricultural processes which were still-born in the past because of the stifling nature of the old society. As one worker, who invented an ingenious tool which expedited a certain process of welding many fold, said:

"I originally had the idea during the days of the Japanese occupation, but put it out of my mind since I knew that no good could come of it. I would have received nothing for the idea. I had no reason for wanting to aid the management which did its best to starve and cheat us. Also, if the idea had worked out, many of my fellow workers would have lost their jobs."

Now, however, all that is changed. As masters of the nation, China's farmers and workers are laboring for themselves. Therefore, they have a vested interest in producing more, in making their operations more efficient, in raising the quality of their products. They know that the fruits of their labor will help build a new China and will benefit themselves, rather than a small privileged clique of native and foreign exploiters as was the case when the KMT ran the country in partnership with the imperialist powers.

Already life for the average worker and farmer is measurably better, although only two years have elapsed since they came into control of their own country. Having had a taste of what the new life will bring, China's workers and farmers are determined to do their utmost to preserve and strengthen the new society, to prevent a return to the days of misery and hopelessness which was all that the KMT and its foreign supporters had to offer.

It thus becomes readily understandable why the country's working class is laboring with a will, why factory production teams and rural labor emulation teams continually challenge one another to improve upon the new records being set almost daily in various lines of work throughout the country.

Land Restored to Its Masters

Yang Pai-hua

EARLY this year 400 members of our university, including professors, students and staff members, formed a work team and went to the countryside to participate in land reform. As a result of our work, during which we lived and worked right alongside the farmers, we have been able to combine our theoretical knowledge on this subject with practical experience.

Thus, our real understanding of the farmers' point of view has been increased immeasurably. In addition, full realization of the urgent need of agrarian reform has been brought home most forcefully.

• • •

I WAS assigned to work in Fu-en Hsiang, a village area northeast of Changsha. Nothing portrays the situation in this village better than the statistics on land ownership. There were 18,627 *mou* of arable land belonging to the village, while the total population was 7,664. Prior to land reform, 81 percent of the peasants owned only 17 percent of the land, while a mere handful of wealthy landlords—five percent of the total population—owned 74.6 percent of the land.

As can easily be imagined the vast majority of the peasants had a very difficult time. No matter how hard they worked, about the best they could hope for was a subsistence living. The landlords not only exploited the farmers by charging exorbitant rentals and demanding usurious interest rates for loans, but demanded—and received—all sorts of feudal privileges at the expense of their tenants.

For instance, they demanded presents such as chickens, meat, or other things from the tenants on every festival. As festival days are numerous according to the old Chinese calendar, which up until now has been carefully observed in the countryside, the "presents" constituted a steady and heavy drain upon the peasants' already thin purses.

Besides, there were other hangovers from ancient feudal times, such as putting in free work on the landlords' fields. This, as we know from history, was a regulated part of the duties of serfs in a feudal society. In the still semi-feudal Chinese countryside this practice had hung on—at the insistence of the landlords — even though the relationship between the farmer and the land owner was on the much more modern basis of landlord and tenant.

For work such as this, which usually included looking after the landlords' vegetable plots, carrying water for his household and so on, there was naturally no question of pay. These were extra services which the tenant was expected to render the landlord "voluntarily" in return for the latter's "favor" of renting out his land.

While the basis of the oppression was economic, the peasants also suffered politically, socially and culturally. Naturally these local economic barons saw to it that the peasants were deprived of all political rights, were depressed as far as possible in the social scale and were prevented from raising their educational or cultural level.

Off to the Fields — *Huang Pi-mu*

Landlords Waxed Fat

While the peasants thus lived under a despotic tyranny which permitted them at best a miserable existence, the landlord class generally led an extremely luxurious life. One local landlord-despot, named Tsao, ruled much like a feudal baron. On one occasion he "sold" 200 young men of the village to the KMT as recruits. Through the local *paochia* (a mutual guarantee system used to control the peasants) organization, he extorted untold sums of money from the villagers. Among the more outstanding of his crimes were the killing of more than 10 peasants. He was also proved to have raped six women.

Another big landlord in the district, named Shung, led a most debauched life, spending a large part of his time in Shanghai. During these visits to the city, it was not uncommon for him to spend several ounces of gold in a single day. In order to maintain sufficient income for such expenditures, Shung's oppression of his tenants was maintained at such a high level as to reduce his peasants to beggary. Exorbitant land rentals, usurious interest rates, free labor service and so on were tools constantly employed by this landlord.

In order to prevent the peasants from growing restive under their heavy yoke, the landlords devoted much energy to the job of keeping the farmers in as complete a state of ignorance and superstition as possible. Schooling was virtually nonexistent except for the sons of the landlords. Certain remnants of clan mores and other "useful" relics from the past were actively promoted.

As a result of this situation many peasants were so ignorant that they were

unable to see the real cause of their impoverishment—which was exploitation by the landlords—and thus blamed it on fate. Although the many changes which have taken place in the countryside in recent years had had an effect upon this district, there were still many peasants who believed that they were "born to be poor" and who harbored no particular ill-will toward the landlords when we first arrived in the district.

For instance, some of the peasants simply would not "open up" to us in the beginning. They had seen governments come and go and had learned from bitter experience that the new officials always sided with the landlords. They were so accustomed to the omnipotence of the landlords that they found it most difficult to believe that the landlords' star had finally set.

They longed for land reform but really doubted that it would actually take place. Of course, this was not true of all the peasants. There were many active elements who helped the cadres and did their best to speed up the awakening of the more backward farmers.

After we had spent considerable time in the district, visiting the different poor families and showing that we were genuinely concerned with their problems, many of the holdouts began to waver. They would begin to tell us the long stories of their years of misfortune. Our next job was to show them how their misfortunes were linked with the landlord system and not with fate.

Like a Volcano

Once they had taken the first few steps in their thinking, the advancement became rapid. With full realization of the extent to which they had been exploited, came anger and a desire to end the landlord system. Often their anger was like the eruption of a volcano. A Peasants' Association was organized, accusation meetings were held at which the peasants poured forth their long pent up grievances against the old system and against the individual landlords who had brought ruin to so many families.

The case of one woman whom I visited several times is rather typical of the slower, more backward peasants. This woman was known in the village as Grandmother Liu. Her husband had worked as a farmhand for more than 20 years, while she had worked for the landlord as a wet nurse for his children. In spite of their diligence, they still could not earn enough to feed their family and their three children were always suffering from hunger. The children never had shoes, while even in the winter they had only a single layer of clothing.

However, she did not recognize the basic cause of her trouble, and on my first visit said, "Comrade Yang, I have been dazed since my neighbor, Sister Wang, told me that I was exploited by the landlord, for I don't think all landlords are bad. At least my master was kind to me. He treated me very well during the time of my service. So how can I encourage my husband to join the Peasants' Association to oppose him?"

In reply, I suggested to her that perhaps it was not for her sake, but for the sake of his baby that he treated her comparatively well. "If the landlord had really been kind to you," I continued, "he would not have let your children suffer from hunger. Just look at how fat and healthy your landlord's baby is."

I could see that this had hit home as a shadow crossed her face as she turned to gaze at the bony and yellow faces of her own children.

Gradually, Grandmother Liu came around, until one day she told me, "Now I understand why all the landlords are bad just as the crows are black all over the world!" From this time on she began to take an increasingly active part in the work of the village women's organization, participating in the struggle against the landlords.

Landlords' Resistance

However, the job was not accomplished yet. Although the KMT had collapsed on the mainland, its social foundation, the landlord

Honan farm women picking cotton

caste, did its best to continue its domination. It would have been too much to expect these barons of privilege voluntarily to turn over a new leaf. The landlords of Fu-en Hsiang were no exception.

They did everything they could to obstruct the work of land reform. On the one hand, they did their best to intimidate the peasants by spreading rumors, such as "the third world war has already broken out and atomic bombs have been dropped in the Northeast," and "Chiang Kai-shek's troops have landed in Fukien."

On the other hand they took concrete actions, such as stealthily dropping needles and spreading salt in the fields so that the peasants would meet with difficulties in working the land after it was distributed to them.

However, all of these difficulties were overcome. Those landlords caught committing overt acts were brought to trial, as were those whose previous exploitation had involved criminal acts against the peasants. The land was redistributed among the peasants.

* * *

THE whole work of land reform is a process of class struggle and it is also an education both to the peasants and to the land reform cadres. With the completion of land reform the political consciousness of the peasants rose greatly. When they saw that they had in fact become the masters of their own destiny, their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Labor came to be valued as a new virtue and was no longer despised. The landlords were compelled to reform themselves by labor. No longer was it possible for them to live by exploiting the labor of others. Production in the village began to rise as the peasants began to work for themselves rather than for the landlords.

Ignorance and poverty, for so long the characteristics of this rural village, were on the run. Cooperative societies were established and newspaper reading groups were formed throughout the district. Moreover, winter schools were opened for the illiterate adults, while new schools were established for the children.

Consultation on the Farm Housing Program — *Chiao Hsing-ho*

By the time we were ready to leave, we heard nothing but praise for the government, the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung from the peasants, who had become most active supporters of the new China. Their enthusiasm was so great that when word came of the American imperialists bombing of the Northeast in their attempt to expand their aggression from Korea into China, hundreds of young peasants competed with one another to join up as volunteers for the front.

Symbol of New Times

The peasants' respect for Chairman Mao, who is the symbol of the new times, is indeed touching. Whenever a peasant begins to talk about his new life, he is sure to bring Chairman Mao into it, giving him credit for the improved conditions.

One day shortly before we left the village, a formerly very poor peasant named Hung told me: "Were it not for Chairman Mao, could we poor peasants ever have been able to lift up our heads? We owe him so much. It is so bitter and dreadful when I recall the past days."

He paused for a moment and then continued, speaking with real emotion, "During all those long years of the past my family lived in a tumble-down earthen hut. Whenever it rained hard, everything floated about the floor. We had neither bed nor quilt to sleep on but only a pile of straw on the floor. No matter how hard I worked, we still did not have enough to eat.

"Now the situation is different. I am my own master and I can enjoy the fruits of my own labor. My family has been distributed nine *mou* of land. We moved into a large brick house which is furnished with everything I desired for so long, such as beds, quilts, tables, chairs and what not. In addition, we now own six *piculs* of rice so we have sufficient food to eat before the autumn harvest.

"If I work diligently, I will have 18 *piculs* of rice, plus other by-products such as cotton, oil, beans, and tea from my next crop. Our life has really been improved and it is going to be better and better in the future."

Chinese Volunteers in Korea

Sidney Shapiro

A FEW days ago I talked with some members of the Chinese People's Delegation who had just returned from a visit to Korea. These people, chiefly cultural workers, traveled all over Korea and interviewed volunteer Chinese fighters and service workers; they lived in bombed out Korean cities and in peasants' huts. What they told me is all based on what the Volunteers said to them and on their own personal observations. Theirs are concrete and factual accounts of what has determined the outcome of one of the dirtiest and bloodiest wars in history.

Mr. Shapiro is an American living in Peking. A veteran of World War II, he formerly practiced law in New York and Shanghai. At present he is doing freelance translations of modern Chinese literature —Editor.

Take the case of Jou Wen-bang, a youngster from the Northeast. He was 16 last year when he joined the Volunteers. Although he lost three toes because of frostbite during the severe winter campaign in Korea he refused to be sent to the rear; moreover, he kept pace with his marching unit.

When he was later questioned by his higher officers as to the reason for his determination, Jou's reply was direct and to the point. He said his earliest recollection was of the time when his father, a hired farmhand, had his miserable pay docked by the landlord for the three days he had been sick. For those three days the family went without food.

Jou was the eldest of the five children in a family which never had enough to eat and every morning he had to scour the mountainside for fuel. He was made to play with the landlord's son who would force him to get down on all fours and ride him around like a horse. The "little gentleman" also would beat him. But nothing could be done because the landlords, like all the collaborators and traitors, were under the protection of the Japanese who were occupying the Northeast (Manchuria). After VJ Day, KMT armies came in American transport planes to take over. The grinding poverty of Jou's family continued.

Liberation Brings New Deal

But then, in 1947, the People's Liberation Army and liberation came and a new world opened up. They were given land; 12 months later, at New Year's time, they were able to buy 40 pounds of meat—these people had rarely tasted a mouthful up to then! Jou tried to join the PLA to bring the same freedom to all the peasants in China, but he was turned down. Thirteen years was too young.

In 1950, a black threat to this newly found happiness crept ever closer to the Yalu River and American planes once again droned over Chinese cities in the Northeast—this time to bomb and strafe. Jou applied for enlistment as a Volunteer for Korea and was accepted.

"I spent most of my life under foreign imperialist occupation," he said. "I've seen what it did to my family and to our friends and I'm not going to let the Americans bring it here again!"

What did Jou and thousands like him find when they crossed the Yalu? Wanton destruction of non-military objectives and atrocities that for bestiality were worse than any the legions of the Japanese imperialists had carried out. In every village and hamlet, aside from the charred, shattered and fiendishly mutilated corpses, were the living wrecks of what had once been ordinary human beings, their minds and bodies shocked perhaps permanently by the outrages to which MacArthur and his "UN" forces had subjected them.

Volunteers' Determination

Far from the scenes of carnage, one's senses become numbed by the sheer statistical figures of the civilian victims of America's "Operation Killer" methods. But each grisly sight which Jou and his comrades saw, tripped over, or smelled, roused within them fresh waves of hatred and loathing for the enemy, and steeled their resolve to wipe out the forces threatening to inflict such horrors on their families in China.

The Volunteers soon began to feel that many of the GI's were cowards and inhuman. The cowardice at least could be understood, for the Americans were the hated invaders of a tiny nation thousands of miles from the US, with no cause or ideal to inspire them to fight bravely. They said that most of the GI's surrendered without a struggle when cornered or surrounded. But while it was recognized by the Volunteers that such troops tend to be lax morally, the extent of moral disintegration among the GI's was a shock to the Chinese.

In addition to the accounts of the Korean people themselves, hundreds of photographs were found on many American prisoners which record their role as grinning appreciative spectators or active participants in crimes ranging from murder to rape. What will happen when men like these return to the US and are expected to behave like ordinary people is but one of the many problems the aggression in Korea will bring before the American people.

Yet there were other things, of quite a different nature, which made equally deep impressions on the Volunteers. There was the way survivors of destroyed families went about their affairs—dry-eyed—producing in the fields and factories; the

way children, women, old men—with guns, knives, sickles, stones, or with their bare hands—organized into guerilla bands to contest every inch of their native soil.

From all over the world, people who hate imperialism and aggression and stand for the self-determination of nations, have been sending gifts to the Koreans and the Chinese Volunteers. These gifts have been of great cheer to the fighters.

Some of the Chinese People's Delegates noticed that the Volunteers were saving the wrappers of candy bars sent from Hungary. When one of the Delegates asked a young Volunteer why, he replied, "I'm here to fight and die if necessary for the peace of the whole world. This little paper proves that the peace-loving people know about and support what I'm doing and it makes me fight all the harder."

The concept of internationalism is universal among the Volunteers. Time and again they expressed the wish that the Delegates convey their request to the Chinese people for the issuance of campaign medals indicating not the liberation of any particular geographical region in Korea, but that they were won by defeating imperialism in the fight for world peace.

The attitudes and concepts of the Chinese Volunteers are manifested in a self-discipline such as the world has seldom seen among soldiers. In striking contrast to the depredations of the invaders, this self-discipline results in a relationship with the Korean people of complete affectionate solidarity.

In the quieter areas, the Volunteers often live with Korean families. Mostly of peasant origin themselves, they are thoroughly at home helping the peasants with plowing, planting, harvesting and many of the daily farm chores.

On the other hand, stories of the devotion of the Korean people to their Chinese allies are legion —the peasant women who patch and mend far into the night under the light of lamps burning their meager store of vegetable oil, the men who travel miles to find an egg to feed a sick Volunteer, the children who weep when the Volunteers are leaving and then smile when they learn that they are going to the front.

Solving an "Impasse"

Sometimes the friendly enthusiasm of the Korean people meets head-on with the rigid code of the Volunteers, with amusing results. The Delegates related an incident which took place in Phyongyang during the Chinese New Year holidays. A group of peasants arrived at the kitchen of a Volunteer camp with a large quantity of roast pork to present as New Year gifts. The Chinese politely refused, explaining, "We are Chinese of the Mao Tse-tung Era. We don't take so much as a needle or a thread from the people."

"But we are the Koreans of Kim Il-sung," replied the peasants. "It is our duty and wish to do everything to support you!"

An impasse was reached. Both sides were unhappy and the peasants departed. A little later they returned, smiling. While some of them engaged the cooks in conversation, others dumped the contents of their packages into the big rice cauldrons, and stirred vigorously. It was roast pork, chopped so fine that separating it from the rice would have been a hopeless task.

The advantages to military operations, say the Delegates, of the unstinting support of the entire civilian population are obvious. No small part of the success of the Chinese Volunteers is due to the way in which local inhabitants rush to help them with transportation, supplies, living accommodations and information; the way Korean guerillas harass and disrupt the enemy's rear, deep into South Korean territory as well.

Heroism and Courage

While the value of the assistance rendered to the Chinese fighters by the Korean people is inestimable, the Volunteers do not let them bear all the burden. Within their own ranks are many thousands of Chinese who have volunteered to do service, supply and medical work. The Delegates I talked to returned to China full of praise for them. Like the fighters, they come from all walks of life, and their spirit and valor are a match for the fighting men.

There is Ying Ji-fa, who was in charge of a convoy of trucks. One day the drivers, delivering urgently needed materials, found the road before them littered with delayed-action bombs. Ying got off his truck and picked up one of the bombs. "They're only dud shells," he smiled, and carried it off into the empty fields. He was bluffing and the other drivers knew it, but they couldn't let him trot around among "dud shells" that might blow him to bits. They piled out of their vehicles and cleared the road in no time. The convoy went through.

There are linesmen who stay perched on the poles repairing lines when the American planes come, because to go down and hide would "waste time."

There are the women—nurses, entertainers, administrative workers—80 percent of whom have been commended for their bravery.

Now, said the Delegates, America's only advantage in Korea—a preponderance of planes and heavy artillery—is to be nullified. In the first month of a fund-raising drive, the Chinese people contributed enough money to buy many guns and nearly 2,000 planes—and the drive has just gotten under way. This startling demonstration of the solid support of the home front is irrefutable confirmation to the Volunteer that he has the full support and approval of the whole country in his fight against imperialism.

I asked one of the Delegates what, in his opinion, was the primary basis for the thoughts and actions of the Volunteers in Korea. This was his answer: "The Chinese people today are upright thinking members of a new society which scorns greed and personal aggrandizement." Then he added, "It would be well for those planning or now committing aggression against this new society to realize that it is capable of producing not merely the relatively few Volunteers presently engaged in Korea, but hundreds of millions of people who will defend peace, wherever it is attacked, with the same resolution and courage."

Two New Statements by

The Korean war was not many days old before the first American prisoners were taken by the North Korean People's Army. In the succeeding months more and more American GI's have been captured by the Korean army and the Chinese volunteers. While no official list of prisoners has yet been released, it is expected that the total will be well into the thousands.

For the past several months these American POW's have been trying to tell the American people what they think of Truman's war. More than 1,000 have issued

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Why Kill Off American Youth?

WE make this appeal to all the mothers of the American youth who are fighting a senseless war here in Korea many thousands of miles from our loved ones. Every day hundreds or thousands of us are killed. We do not want to fight in Korea or any other place. When we joined the army we were told we would get an education, learn a trade and travel. The education we got was with weapons and the trade we learned was killing.

This kind of education we do not want. Most of us joined because we did not have the money to finish school or live on and couldn't find a job. And what happened? We were sent to a camp, half trained and put on boats and sent to Korea to fight against the Korean people who did us no harm. Many of the group we came over with were killed. But we were lucky enough to be captured by the Chinese Volunteer Army.

We were all afraid at first because we had been told so many lies about the killing of prisoners. But now we know the truth. We have been given every care for our safety and comfort.

The only thing we have to fear are our own planes. We have been strafed three times. The first time one of us was killed and one wounded, the second time one was killed, and the third time, yesterday, (Sunday April 22) 16 Americans were killed and 16 were wounded. There were also three Korean civilians killed and nine wounded.

So we appeal to you, our mothers! Do something to end this senseless strife. Tell other mothers to go see their senators, go to Washington and get together with one voice so loud that they will stop sending American boys to die on foreign soil!

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To All Peace-Loving People

WE are a group of American and British prisoners of war in a camp somewhere in North Korea. We would like to make known what we have seen with our own eyes, both before and, more particularly, after being captured. We are anxious to make these facts known, especially since many of our fellow prisoners have been killed by the indiscriminate bombing and strafing of the American Air Force.

Here is an example of such an attack. It was early morning and we were all still sleeping in the rooms of a Korean civilian village when it was indiscriminately strafed by an American war plane. There was no reason for this attack other than the desire of some trigger-happy pilot to burn up his ammunition.

And what was the result? One Korean woman was killed and three other civilians were wounded. And one of our buddies was killed. After surviving a long dangerous trip to Korea, and living through combat, he was killed by one of his own countrymen. He had written a letter home only the day before. Listen to what he said: "Tomorrow is the first of April and I am sure glad to see summer time coming on." Now he will never see the summer again, and all because of a fellow American's brutality.

There is no excuse for these air attacks on targets of no military importance—innocent, defenseless women and children in peaceful villages.

We have been told that we are involved in a "police action." But anyone who has seen the wanton destruction and the great loss of life on both sides knows that it has

A still taken from a newsreel shot of American POW's which appeared in the Korean film "War of Righteousness."

US Prisoners of War

individual statements, written letters or made radio broadcasts to their families at home or signed joint statements condemning America's role in Korea.

Following are two of the latest statements of protest received here in China from the POW's in Korea. The first was signed by 65 Americans, 59 of whom also listed their ages. All were under 20. One was only 17 years old, while the others were either 18 or 19. The second, a moving account of what some soldiers have seen and learned since their arrival in Korea, was signed by nearly 200 "United Nations" POW's, only 10 of whom were not Americans.—Editor.

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really been a cruel war from the very beginning. We have brought nothing but devastation and suffering to the Korean people who never did, or tried to do, anything to harm us. We didn't know what we were getting into when we came here, and we are really ashamed of the part we have played in this war disguised as a police action.

On the other hand we have received nothing but good treatment from both the Chinese and Korean troops. Our wounded have received medical care and many have been completely healed. And we have been given plenty of food, warm sleeping rooms and even tobacco, haircuts and warm winter clothing. We have been given pork for Easter and salted fish to improve our soup even though these things are very scarce here.

We have been given this good treatment because the Chinese believe that once we lay down our arms we are just like the people of all countries the world over who are peace-loving, with no desire for war.

Our dead buddy wrote, "The Chinese people don't want war." We have seen that this is the truth. But they were forced into this war by our own aggressive policy of pushing the fighting as close to their border as we did. They had no choice but to defend their homeland as we would do in such a situation.

And we are quite sure that our folks at home don't want war. So who does want it? The soldier at the front and his family? None of them. It is the man behind the big desk on Wall Street, busy taking orders for more war supplies, which mean big profits for him. If our own homes were threatened we would not hesitate to defend them to the end. But this is a different situation. We don't believe we should be sent so far to fight merely for the profits of a very few.

We believe that we never should have been sent to Korea. This war is a Korean internal affair, and should be settled by the Koreans themselves with no outside interference. The Korean people don't like any foreign meddling in their domestic affairs any more than we or any other people do.

So we request:

1. The immediate removal of all foreign troops from Korea—let the Korean people settle their own affairs as has already been proposed by the Chinese government. It is the only logical solution to the problem. What could be fairer?

2. Let New China have her rightful seat and an equal voice in the United Nations. With her help we believe that most of the world's problems would be solved and that world peace will be insured. At the same time remove our naval units from Chinese Formosan waters. It was an aggressive action to put them there.

3. The immediate halting of indiscriminate bombing and strafing of helpless civilians and peaceful towns of no military importance.

4. "I would like very much for you to let all our friends back home read my letter and try your best to put a stop to this mess here so we can go back to our loved ones and let the world have peace again." This is the general hope of all of us here. We believe that the only ones who can realize this are the peace-loving peoples of all countries the world over, especially in the United States, and that you will do it and realize it is not only for us but for all the world which needs peace more than ever.

POW's of the first US Marine Division being marched to the rear following their capture.

NEW LIST OF AMERICAN POW's

The following names of American POW's are additions to the lists published in the May, June and July issues of the Review. These names have been compiled from the files of the New China News Agency (Hsinhua) and do not constitute an official list, being only the names of POW's who have broadcast statements over the Peking Radio or who have asked Chinese correspondents in Korea to publish their names so that that their families may learn that they are prisoners.—Editor.

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Name	*Serial No.*	*Rank*	*Address*
ALLEN, Millard R.	01179759		
ALLISON, William A. ..	RA 18352083		Dalton, Arkansas
ALVARADO, Felix	RA 30450926		
ANDERSON, Billy W. ..	RA 19313831		1001 East Cocapan St., Phoenix, Arizona
ADAMS, W. G. Jr.	ER 38452497		
ADAMS, Harry	ER 37362959	Private	
ANDERSON, Edward H. .	ER 34974789		
ALLEN, Herbert	RA 13344726		
AUSTIN, Julin	ER 53020014		
ARIAS, Armando		1st Lieutenant	
ALLEN, John	RA 19363906	PFC	738 10th St., Berkeley, Cal.
ALLEN, Robert	RA 13123228	PFC	538 26th St., Newport News, Va.
ANDERSON, Norbert ...	RA 16327251	PFC	039 North 4th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin
ANDRING, Arnold V. ...	ER 37795029	.....	220 8th St., North Fargo, N.D.
ADAMS, Willie G.	ER 38452497	.....	1808 Moss St. North Little, Ark.
ALLRED, Boyd	RA 14332520	Corporal	Rt. 1, Liberty, S.C.
BLATARIC, Thomas J. ..	ER 16251442	.....	804 E. 7th St., Monroe, Mich.
BOWERS, John R.	RA 14341063	PFC	Rt. 2, Box 88, Piedmont, S.C.
BELLAMY, Clyde H. ...	AF 14339517		
BEDDINGFIELD, Fred ..	RA 695(?)9609	.....	Windon, Texas
BYRD, John	RA 14267701	Corporal	06 Spruce St., Paris, Tenn.
BRYANT, Loran	US 37829698	Private	Cowgill, Mo.
BAK, Joseph	ER 36557729	PFC	439 Springwell, Detroit 9, Mich.
BROWN, Andrew B.	RA 17276004		
BURR, Donald K.	RA 14345447		
BALLONTYNE, James L. .	RA 27345360		
BYNUM, Ernest A.	ER 38482279		
BISHOP, Carl E.	RA 13346591	PFC	
BORDERS, Edward L. ..	ER 57508348	PFC	
BRIGHTMAN, Roger A. .	RA 15249832	.....	4 Cornell Ave., Dayton, Ohio
BILLECK, Edwin A.	ER 38543904	.....	Rt. 2, Box 268 Weiwar, Texas
BLOWERS, Omar G. ...	RA 12310207	Corporal	Box 26, Swain, N.Y.
BALENTINE, Ralph	RA 16320672	PFC	

Name	*Serial No.*	*Rank*	*Address*
BAKLEY, Frederick A. ..	ER 42194506	Corporal	
BANACH, Stanley A. ..	RA 36870187		
BLACK, James M.	RA 6959819		
BERRY, James	RA 16264838		
BRITTON, J. D.	RA 14456484		
BLOSSER, David	ER 46070858		
BLACKWELL, Turner F. .	ER 6918044		
BRADY, John T.	RA 21288206	PFC	36 Mt. Pleasant St. Somerville, Mass.
BURTON, George R. ...	RA 11186784	PFC	18 Water St., Orono, Maine
BATCHLOR, Claude		PFC	
BLAKELY, Robert E. ..	RA 11195838	PFC	ox 256, Higganum, Conn.
BELLEMY, Clyde H.	AF 14339517	.....	Rt. 1, Box 431, Wanpee, S.C.
BLOCK, Gerald V.	ER 55015202	.....	Cisne, Illinois
BEED, Milton, M.	RA 17038006	.....	925 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.
BROWN, Anthony E. ...	RA 20960694	.....	Rt. 1, Garner, Texas
BOOKER, Oscar L.	RA 15292853	.....	730 West 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
BEARD, Harold E.	US 57202151	.....	205 Ruth Ave., Hanover, Pa.
BARBER, Julius J.	RA 15297187	.....	59 Play Lane, 149 N.W. Atlanta, Ga.
BATTLE, Anderson	RA 13383098	.....	1035 Poak St., Barlow, Florida
BASTIE, William R.	RA 11202604	Private	788 Wash. St., Roxbury, Mass.
BRYANT, Leroy	US 15237356	.....	70 East 12th Ave., Columbus, Ohio
BARTH, Frederick W. ..	RA 12135345	.....	11 Hancock, Jersey City, N.J.
COPELAND, Robert B. ..	01165601		
CURTIS, Jack	RA 16323880	PFC	Rt. 2, Edwardsbury, Mich.
CHAMPION, Felipe A. ..	RA 18225281	.....	2325 East Taylor St. Brownsville, Texas
CYOTTE, Philip	RA 17083953		
CARTER, Ira	AF 45032194		Justice, West Virginia
COOK, James D.	RA 14055458		
CRAIG, Paul E.	ER 14326994		

BALENTINE, Ralph ....RA 16320672...PFC

CRAIG, Paul E. .....ER 14326994

Name	Serial No.	Rank	Address
CUSHING, Jess M.	RA 11200978		
CHILDRESS, Ernest A.	RA 13251592		
CLARNO, Edward W.	ER 55011452		
CRISP, Porter W.	ER 44081068		Box 113, Bryson City, N.C.
CAWLEY, Lee R.	RA 17276018	PFC	502 Woodson St., St. Joseph, Mo.
CURRY, Maurice L.	RA 36152770		
CHAGNON, Jack R.	RA 11168465		
CLARK, Harold R.	ER 35368243		
CRAWFORD, Robert L.	RA 6296404		
COLE, John M.	ER 37649127		
CAPLINGER, Willard L.	ER 45047124		
CAMPBELL, Charles C.	RA 15296237		
CHAPPELLE, James R.	RA 18332847	Sergeant	outh Clark, Aberdeen, (?) Washington
CUNNINGHAM, Donald B.	RA 15275664	PFC	2003 Penn. Ave., Liverpool, Ohio
COCCIA, Albert	ER 13273228	PFC	009 Greenwich St., Phil., 47, Pa.
CORTEZ, Oscar	RA 18354560	PFC	1919 West Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas
CONAWAY, Perry	RA 18351576	Private	Box 504, Hugo, Oklahoma
CLINKSCALE, Harold	RA 14308169	Private	Asheville, N.C.
CAHALAN, Daniel E.	ER 37419269		Rockwell, Iowa
CANTRELLI, Neal P.	RA 16303605		FD 1, Galatia, Ill.
CONLON, Owen H.	ER 51045080		West Port, N.Y.
CORK, Thomas	RA 14347513		Rt. 3, Box 158, Birmingham 8, Alabama
CHAPMAN, Sam A.	RA 14324797		787 Tate Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
CONTRERAS, Henry	RA 19241960		1000½ S. Concord, Los Angeles, Cal.
COOK, James D.	RA 14055458	Sergeant	1004 Griffin Court, Savannah, Ga.
CLEVENGER, Edward E.	RA 19351555		Rt. 1, Dayton, Oregon
CAMPBELL, Clark G.	033774	Lt. Colonel	49 Lancier Drive, Benning Hills, Columbus, Ga.
DEMENTE, Donald L.	RA 172437048	Sergeant	1333 West Taylar, Phoenix, Arizona
DAWSON, Wallace J.	ER 57634577		405 S. Salinas St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
DAVIS, Sam H.	RA 18358881	PFC	1611 Hardy St., Houston, Texas
DANIELS, Curtis L.	RA 17274958	PFC	2339 Eugenia St., St. Louis, Mo.
DANTZLER, Earl	RA 18259856	Sergeant	1210 North 2nd. St., Richmond 19, Va.
DOE, John	RA 16254308		
DEMOLL, Carisire T.	RA 38171941		
DANSBERRY, Richard M.	RA 27936689	Private	1551 Loomis St., Le Crosse, Wisconsin
DICKENSON, Mathew	US 46084293		
DAHLIN, Homer	RA 13340142	Corporal	449 58th St. S.E. Charleston, West Va.
DAVIS, William	RA 15228623	Corporal	36 Locust Ave., Lexington, Ky.
DAMEWOOD, Louis A.	RA 13174220		
DOMDLY, William F.	RA 18260029		
DOOLITTLE, Nory C.	RA 17233635		

Name	Serial No.	Rank	Address
DANIS, Norman Ray	RA 16330137		
DAILEY, Earl	RA 18349532	Corporal	
DASQUEZ, Manuel	RA 18335511	Corporal	
DARNSTODT, Lawrence	RA 12284981	PFC	
DENTZ, James L.	RA 15291767	PFC	
DAVIS, Richard M.	RA 18334451		
DOWNING, Clarence	RA 14342200		
DANIELS, Willie	RA 68136347		
DOBSON, James G.	RA 14356884		
DYER, Robert M.	ER 18331843		
DEAN, Charles A.	RA 13218296		
DIXON, Derry D.	RA 18331955	PFC	
DAVIS, Charles H.	US 57506494	PFC	329 S. 5th St., Mineral Point, Wisconsin
DAVIS, William H.	RA 18267011	PFC	Hearne, Texas
DILLON, Frank A.	ER 42200822		436 Brattles Rd., Syracuse, N.Y.
DIXON, Willie	ER 34325792		1310 110th St., Chicago, Ill.
DAVIS, Ezekiel A.	RA 16333109	PFC	1915½ George, Marion, Ind.
DEWS, Joseph G.	RA 6553434		Rt. 1, Box 290, St. Helens, Oregon
DODGENS, Furman Jr.	ER 14326842	PFC	Marietta, South Carolina
DeMOLL, Casimire T.	RA 38171941		General Delivery, Tulsa, Oklahoma
EARL, James E.	RA 18259856		1301 West Jackson St. Pallestine, Texas
EDMONDS, James L.	ER 51045183	Private	Box 75, Keen Valley, N.Y.
EDWARDS, Paul K.	RA 12349608		
EDWARDS, Franklin D.	RA 18352058	PFC	
ELMORE, Johnnie Jr.	RA 18351245		
EATON, Kenneth L.	RA 19259491		
EVANS, Thomas B. Jr.	AF 25916426		
EVERBART, Leonard V.	RA 13277760		
EVANSEMA, Rodney O.		Corporal	
ESTRADO, Joseph			168 E. 103rd St., New York City
ENOS, Andrew K.	RA 10104623	PFC	Malokai, Hawaii
EDMONDS, Lester E.	RA 13295826	Corporal	149 Willard St., Baltimore 23 Md.
EVANS, Ben	RA 14354282	PFC	Rt. 2, Box 292, Ocilla, Georgia
ENLOW, Dale	ER 55000451		544 South Stewart Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FISHER, Myles E.	RA 16262084		65 Newport Rd., Toledo, Ohio
FLUGEL, Martin C.	ER 37807416	Corporal	Salem, South Dakota
FERRIS, Sheehan A.	RA 12353152	PFC	5 Webb Ave., Malone, N.Y.
FAULKENER, Lynn R.	RA 18283791	PFC	Box 1014, Smackaoer, Ark.
FERGUSON, Charles E.	RA 15292384		
FORD, Joe L.	RA 1424998		
FARFAN, Lawrence	RA 19296320		9528 MacArthur Block, Oakland, Cal.
FORD, Joseph E.	RA 14345454	PFC	502 N. Hillside St., Rutherfordton, N.C.
FUJUMOTO, Junich E.	RA 36125832	PFC	
FAIR, Claude E.	RA 14342988	Private	

Name	Serial No.	Rank	Address
FURMAN, Walter	RA 12328407		
FONTENAT, Joseph W.	ER 18275816		
FENNELL, Isaac	ER 42150267		
FAUSTO, Thomas	— 32520580		
FIGUEROA, Victor		Corporal	
FURST, John	RA 13333910	Sergeant	221 E. McMurtrie St., Summit Hill, Pa.
FOGLE, Warnell A.	RA 18266991		Hackberry, Waco, Texas
GATEY, Donald W.	RA 12348217		Box 87, Norfolk, N.Y.
GALT, Robert L. Jr.	RA 13328809		
GRUBB, Roy O.	ER 36615694		
GAMBLE, Calvin D.	RA 15280388	PFC	Rt. 2, North Canton, Ohio
GUSTAFSON, Dale R.	ER 37782479		
GUTHERIE, William	RA 14346446		
GONZALES, Henry C.	RA 18338139		
GRARIL, James E.	RA 17243394		
GRIMSLEY, Robert L.	RA 13321150	PFC	
GAHAN, Gilbert	ER 38676313		Box 26, Swain, N.Y.
GARNEAUX, M. J.	— 17247356		Box 62, White River, S.D.
GOODALL, Robert	RA 16332019		
GREEN, Ward	RA 13286598		
GARJA, Fred Jr.			
GAITAN, Jimmy J.	RA 18385456	Corporal	San Antonio, Texas
GAYLES, Alvin	RA 26256361	PFC	Denver, Colorado
GHINAZZI, Mario R.	ER 57501579		1101 Commingham St., Rockford, Ill.
GRAY, Ramon L.	ER 17280391		2635 Chippewa St., St. Louis, Mo.
HOLMES, Roxie *	RA 15422192	Corporal	Evarts, Kentucky
HENSLEY, Marshall O.	RA 13320197	PFC	Speedwell, Va.
HURD, Calvin G.	RA 17235119		3800 Lakin Ave., Great Bend, Kansas
HOOPER, Floyd	ER 52007636	PFC	Stratton, Colorado
HEILMAN, Ernest L. R.	RA 15294481		
HEAGY, Otis L.	RA 15253225		
HURST, Francis J.	ER 16201584		
HAWKINS, Julius W.	RA 37628886		
HARGET, James	RA 16308436		
HUNT, Duane M.	RA 17276850		
HINSTON, M.	RA 13045250		
HOWARD, Raymond G.	ER 55006210	PFC	
HARRIS, Ronald W.	ER 17260842	PFC	
HUFFMAN, Ronald C.	RA 13350814	PFC	
HARVEY, William	ER 37575703		
HARWARD, Thompson	ER 12246138		
HOLDER, James	RA 12297247		
HARRIS, Audrey O.	RA 18293412	PFC	725 Border St. Benton, Ark.
HANNAH, Morgan N.	RA 24889762	PFC	
HUGHES, George L.	RA 39533130	Sergeant	Mrs. P. T. Ranier, 405 So. Locust, Compton, California
HUGHES, Clyde J.	RA 13332227	PFC	Honaker, Va.

Name	Serial No.	Rank	Address
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NOTE: *Signifies the POW's name has appeared on a previous Review list and the present listing either is a correction or includes additional information.—Editor.

A New Play by Lao Shaw

Dragon's Beard Drain

Reviewed by Max Bickerton

ON first glance, a stinking open sewer, with dead rats, garbage and night soil floating in it, and swarms of mosquitoes and flies breeding around it, would not seem a particularly promising theme to sustain a three-act play. Yet such is the combined skill of the playwright, Lao Shaw, the producer, Chiao Chu-yin, and the cast, that the resulting production has been proclaimed by most critics as an even greater success than "Fang Chen-chu." (See April 1950 *Review*).

Lao Shaw was commissioned to write a play about the covering-in of Dragon's Beard Drain (Lung Hsu Kou), which for hundreds of years had polluted the air of one of Peking's most densely populated districts, lying just under the north wall of the Temple of Heaven, and just east of the popular amusement quarter of T'ien Ch'iao, in order to show that the people's government had already been able to improve the living conditions of even the most wretched section of the city's population.

It has recently been performed by the students of the Peking Art and Drama School (the same school that put on the new folk opera "Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang"), opening in time to celebrate the second anniversary of Peking's liberation.

In his program note Lao Shaw admits that it was about the toughest proposition he had had to tackle in his twenty odd years of writing experience. In "Fang Chen-chu" he was describing a world with which he had long been familiar, but "Lung Hsu Kou" was new territory for him.

The municipal government supplied him with plenty of background material, engineers' reports on the project of building a new covered sewer and filling in the old one, and facts and figures about the living conditions of the population —no running water, one toilet to so many families, the fairly high social position of women resulting from the fact that most of them had other occupations besides housework, and so on, but such material alone does not make a play.

In his own words, you cannot expect the public to pay to come and see a cartload of sludge being moved across the stage and some actors shouting slogans. You've got to make both the drain and the characters live, so after a short visit to the district, he laid the task aside for a month, and at the end of that time, found that the characters he needed had evolved themselves in his mind.

* * *

One of the most stimulating things about the new mental atmosphere in China is that everyone is willing to share his discoveries with others. It is true in the industrial field, where every worker who sets a new record immediately makes public his method, and it is equally true in the arts, where the creator of every outstanding new play, film or story will surely follow it up with an article explaining how he achieved his success.

Although politically and economically China is only in the first stage of New Democracy, we may say she already has socialization of ideas. This is naturally of great assistance to young writers, and reviewers too are provided with plenty of useful material.

In the case of "Lung Hsu Kou" the material is particularly plentiful. The first text and two successive revisions have been published, and author, producer and actors have written article after article on the play. In addition, I was especially fortunate in hearing both the author and the producer lecture on the play at Peking University.

Last year when I read the first version, as it ran through three issues of "Peking Literature," I felt that the dialogue was wonderful, but that on the stage it would be a flop because there was no plot. Yet when I actually saw it, although there was still no plot, and no hero or heroine, the whole production moved so smoothly that one did not miss them.

* * *

ALL the scenes but one take place in a slum courtyard, backing on to Dragon's Beard Drain, and inhabited by four families. The rather long first act takes place the summer before liberation, and the other two carry the action from the broaching of the project to the celebrations in honor of the completion of the covered sewer. It is, of course, because each of the members of these four families comes so completely to life on the stage that the play is a success.

The four families are, first, Ch'eng Feng-tzu, Crazy Ch'eng, a man in his forties, a former variety artiste, whose hardships have made him a little bit touched, and his wife Niang-tzu, who provides for them both by keeping a cigarette stall.

Second, Ting Ssu, a pedicab driver about 30, whose hardships have driven him to drink, his wife Ssu-sao who takes in sewing, and their two children, Erh Ku-tzu, a 12-year old son, and Hsiao Niu-tzu, a nine-year old daughter, neither of whom go to school in the first act.

Third, Chao Lao-t'ou-tzu, a courageous and progressive old builder of 60 who lives alone, and fourth, Wang Ta-ma, a conservative old widow of 50 and her second daughter, Erh-ch'un, who make their living at home by soldering frames on to hand mirrors.

The two villains of the play, the drain and a big gangster, the Black Whirlwind, do not appear in person, but their evil influence is none the less felt for that. The drain poisons every minute of these families' lives, and is suggested in many of their actions, such as fanning flies or catching mosquitoes, so that, although, you do not see it, you are conscious of it all the time, stagnating there behind the back wall, and from the front stalls you almost catch its stench.

The Black Whirlwind makes the lives of all the petty traders and jugglers and eating-house keepers of T'ien Chiao a misery by exacting tribute from them, and is represented in the play by one of his hirelings, Feng Kou-tzu, who bullies and browbeats the four

families. In the end both drain and gangsters are subdued.

* * *

OF the other characters, the most unforgettable is Crazy Ch'eng. He was the first to crystallize in Lao Shaw's mind, because he wanted someone who could make prophesies, someone who would say things that would not be fitting in the mouths of others. He is the type of inspired simpleton, like Dostoiefsky's "Idiot," Shaw's "Androcles," and many Dickens' characters, with a madness akin to genius.

In an article, Yu Shih-chih, who played the part with extraordinary sensitivity, says that he was helped to understand it by reading Anatole France's essay on "The Fool in Literature."

Crazy Ch'eng is by no means a congenital idiot. He was originally quite a figure in the Peking vaudeville world, but a certain obstinancy of character made him refuse to pay all the "squeeze" needed to buy protection, and he was beaten up by gangsters and forced to remove to T'ien Ch'iao where he performed in the open air. But there also he fell afoul of gangsters and one day was beaten up and left half dead under the wall of the Temple of Heaven. After that something seemed to snap in his brain; he gave up the struggle and seldom again dared to leave his own courtyard, spending all his time playing with the neighbors' children, who adored him, and helping with odd chores.

In the first version he speaks *K'uai pan** all the time, but in the stage production he only uses them occasionally, as when for instance, in the first act he recites a "prophetic" verse, saying the day will come when the drain won't stink, the water will be pure, and the people will have peace.

One of his best scenes is the incident of the goldfish. In the first act, Erh Ku-tzu steals a bowl of goldfish to give to his small sister, Hsiao Niu-tzu. When his mother demands he return it, Crazy Ch'eng impulsively unbuttons his long gown and offers to give it to pay for the fish, and is only prevented by Erh-ch'un, who generously produces the money. And then when Hsiao Niu-tzu, on her way to get some pretty green weeds to put with the pretty red fish, is drowned in the drain, it is Crazy Ch'eng who is most heartbroken.

At the beginning of the second act, exactly a year after her death, he comes out at dawn, holding the empty bowl in his hands, recites a poem in her memory and then goes off to fill it with new fish and new weeds to take to her grave.

* * *

HIS other big scene is when, after liberation, the gangster's hireling, already reforming under the old builder's influence, comes to apologize for having previously struck him. Crazy Ch'eng accepts the apology without reviling him, but then says to him, "Come here, hold out your hand." He looks at the hand closely and then says, "After all you've got a human hand! I feel better now. Go!"—the implication being that it is not a wild beast's hand. This is what Lao Shaw calls "to curse people without using foul language," and the effect of it on the hireling is to make him slink off sheepishly saying in future he will not use his hand to strike people but to work.

Ch'eng's madness is not sufficiently severe to prevent him from having an uneasy conscience about letting his wife Niang-tze support him. She, for her part, loves him with a love more than half maternal, berating him like a naughty child, but up in arms if anyone else says a word against him.

Immediately the gangsters are rounded up, he wants to find work, but it is not easy, for he is not physically strong, and, as he himself says, he would not be trusted to keep a sweet-stall as he would eat up all the sweets. However, when tap water comes to the district, he is found a job looking after it, which gives him plenty of time for long political discussions with Erh Ku-tzu. This does not completely end Niang-tzu's troubles, for he is so conscientious that he wakes her up every morning before dawn to ask if the cocks have crowed yet, so that, as she says, you'd think he was a high court official afraid of being late for a levée in the Forbidden City.

Before the final curtain, he finds his Muse again, and composes a grand poem in honor of the new drain, to be recited at the celebration.

* * *

THE stink of the drain has got completely on the nerves of the rather oafish pedicab driver, Ting Ssu. As he himself says, "I was born in the year of the Ox, not the Maggot. I can't live here." Every

* *K'uai pan:* Doggerel verses recited to the accompaniment of a pair of clackers.

Act II, Scene I. One year after his neighbor's daughter has been drowned in the drain, Crazy Ch'eng comes into the courtyard at dawn, holding a goldfish bowl that had belonged to the child, and reciting a poem in her memory. His wife, Niang-tzu, urges him to be quiet as his talking will only re-open the wounds of the child's parents.

time it rains he cannot get his pedicab home through the thick mud, so he spends the night drinking in a wine shop and comes home, penniless in the morning to fight with his wife. He is always fond of a good moan, and is ready to blame his shortcomings on anybody and everything, which provokes his wife into saying "Don't blame your constipation on the W.C."

She, while not so neat and tidy and positive as Niang-tzu, also has plenty of courage. In the first act she describes how she sat up on the bed all night in the pouring rain, with an umbrella over her head to protect her customers' sewing from the leaking roof, while the drain water, full of maggots, flooded all her own possessions on the floor. When she hears again the sound of thunder, she makes the pathetic prayer, "Dear God, please take pity on the poor. Don't let it rain again. The place is full of dirty water, and I've got nowhere to hide. Let the thunder strike the gangsters and the rain fall on the ricefields. Don't torment us poor folks!"

She at last finds peace when her husband settles down to a steady job of first repairing their sewer, and then all the other sewers of Peking. She says to the old widow that the drain has succeeded in reforming him when all their persuasions had failed, and when the widow rather cynically asks when did the drain speak to him, she replies, "Of course, it didn't really; it's only my fancy. But it seems to me as if it used to say to him. 'All right, I stink, do you dare to do anything about me? I drowned your child, did I, do you dare do anything about me?' But now Ting Ssu has answered back, 'You stink, you drowned my child, did you? All right, I'll fill you in, you spawn of the hare!'"

* * *

IN contrast to the other two men, Chao Lao-t'ou-tzu, the builder, does not try to escape from life, even though every year his malaria, caught from the drain, incapacitates him at the wet season, just when he could get plenty of work repairing the houses that have collapsed with the rain. He possibly had connections with the Communist Party before the liberation, and is always a fearless champion of the people, proclaiming boldly, "If we had clean officials, we'd have clean drains."

After liberation he is appointed a member of the local security committee to round up the gangsters, and also finds regular work erecting many new public lavatories in the district, for, as he says, "Formerly people used to say there were plenty of places to eat in Lung Hsu Kou, but nowhere to get rid of your food after you'd eaten it."

It is into his mouth that Lao Shaw puts the simple moral of the play, namely that the new government really serves the people and that the people are not slow to appreciate this fact.

The Japanese and the Kuomintang had time and again levied special taxes on the district, ostensibly to repair the drain, but nothing had ever happened. And then, one day, without any special levy and without any talk, the new government suddenly started to repair it.

As Chao Lao-t'ou-tzu explained it to Ting Ssu, the new government was not rich; Chiang Kai-shek and company had carried off most of the gold bars, and yet, before it started repairing any of the thoroughfares in the wealthy shopping districts—which all badly needed repairing—it came down to T'ien Ch'iao and tackled this drain, and so they all ought to feel grateful. They do and are thus won over at once to enthusiastic support of the new government, not by any Marxist theories, not even by reading Chairman Mao's speeches, but by the simple fact that the government *did* repair the drain.

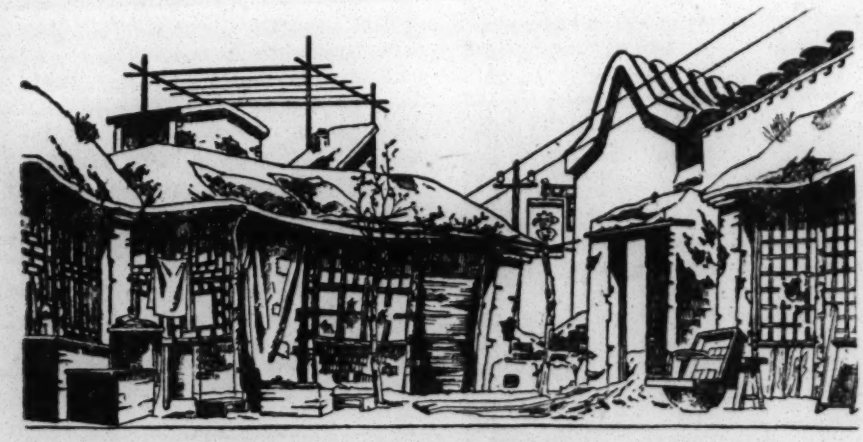
* * *

THE old widow, Wang Ta-ma, finely played by Li P'ing, is one of those long-suffering types who believes everyone should be satisfied with the station in life in which it has pleased God to call him. Her first daughter has married out of the Drain, and never visits her, so she is in constant fear that Erh-ch'un will do the same.

Her resignation becomes maddening to her daughter at times. When the others grumble about there being no tap water, she says they ought to thank Buddha for the wells, and when they wonder how they will ever be able to pay the last KMT imposition—a "public health tax" (!)—she says that God would not let even a blind sparrow starve.

She still thinks in terms of the Ch'ing Dynasty, and when Erh Ku-tzu comes running in to tell them that some men with queer gadgets (the surveying team) have arrived, she immediately recalls the story of the Emperor who gave to each of his followers the length of land outside Ch'ien Men that his horse could run, and assumes that the new government is doing the same thing, so rushes in to hide her bolt of cloth, before it and her house are confiscated.

Her superstitions are endless, and when the rains come early and



The slum courtyard at Lung Hsu Kou. From left to right: The room of the old widow and her daughter, the room of the pedicab driver, the room of Crazy Ch'eng, the main gate, the room of the old builder. In the second act the coming of the liberation is indicated by the pawnshop sign in the background being changed into the sign of a co-operative. The set was by Ch'en Yang-hsiang.

imperil the construction work, she takes it as a sign that the Dragon, whose various organs are represented by various points outside Ch'ien Men, is angry at having his beard tampered with.

She is extremely straight-laced in her morals, and rebukes Ssu-sao for swearing in front of her unmarried daughter, only to have the daughter come out with a stronger oath.

She strongly disapproves of young girls gadding about alone, and when she has almost been won over to support of the new government, it is its new-fangled marriage policy that holds her back. Previously, she says, although the inhabitants of Lung Hsu Kou were poor and dirty, they were respectable and always had a proper marriage with go-betweens, but now!

However, in spite of her prejudices and her acid tongue, she is always ready to help her neighbors when they are in trouble, just as they, like poor people the world over, are ready to help her.

Finally she is forced reluctantly into allowing her daughter to enter a factory, and in the final scene, although still refusing to be photographed for fear of losing her soul, at least consents to put on a new gown, pin a pomegranate flower in her hair, and take part in the general rejoicing.

* * *

OF the language of the play, I can only say that it is even more picturesque Pekinese than that of "Fang Chen-chu," and that the cast as a whole has mastered it better. To get the particular idiom of this district absolutely authentic, the actors, while rehearsing, lived there for two months.

I myself paid a visit to Lung Hsu Kou a few days ago, and, while drinking some wine in a little wine-shop, chatted with some of the inhabitants. They had heard of the play, but had not seen it. They pointed out to me, in front of the shop, a new road under which, odorless and covered-in, flows the new sewer, and at the back, a second new road, the grave of the old Dragon, now safely buried forever.

The wine-shop keeper, his wife, a builder and others assured me that the old drain had to be smelled to be believed—no words could describe it—and that they all felt happier since its demise.

Shanghai Notes

Nieh Wen-chuan

THE two years since liberation have been years of great change in Shanghai, the largest city in China. This one-time stronghold of foreign imperialism, compradores, and Kuomintang politician-businessmen has become a city of the people. And with this change has come a new spirit on the part of the people, a new feeling of pride and support for the people's government.

The change in the people's attitude is a reflection of the new situation, the new conditions which prevail in Shanghai today. This new situation is exemplified in many ways, from the fact that the city is free from inflation for the first time in nearly two decades, from the fact that a worker writes a letter of complaint to a newspaper and—instead of ending up in jail as he might in the days of the KMT—gets an official reply after his complaint has been investigated.

In some ways it is these little things that illustrate the new situation most forcefully. From time immemorial it has been a morning ritual for the housewife to drop her own set of scales in her market basket as she started off for her daily shopping trip. And, it was virtually inevitable that the market would be the scene of endless arguments and scoldings as housewives and venders charged that each other's scales were "off" and insisted that the transaction be on the basis of their scales.

Today the markets are rapidly changing from a morning "quarreling place" into more orderly establishments where shopping can be conducted quickly and with considerably less effort than in the past. In 195 of the city's 320 public markets the local Bureau of Industry and Commerce has set up an officially guaranteed standard scale which is the arbiter in all cases of doubt.

* * *

WORKERS in Shanghai are no longer the beaten-down members of society without any position as was the case under the KMT. In carrying out the city's reconstruction program to boost production and aid the working people, the First Workers' Hospital was recently opened for workers of the western district. The presence of this well-equipped four-story hospital means much more than health protection for the workers. It has largely solved the technical difficulty of carrying seriously ill patients from this area across the city to the central districts where the large hospitals have always been located.

Workers who participated in the inaugural ceremony expressed great enthusiasm over the government's rapid fulfillment of its pledge to improve workers' living conditions. One of the workers stated, "In the days of the reactionary KMT, the workers' hospital existed in name only. Every day only five or six patients visited the clinic. Of the 50 beds in the hospital only two or three were occupied all the time. Very few workers were willing to go to the workers' hospital."

After liberation more equipment was added to the hospital by the municipal government. Better working systems were put into operation and the number of patients increased from 10 to 100. The highest daily record so far is 851 patients. The beds were first increased to 100 and then to 190. The number of in patients has always been 100 percent.

* * *

A SECTION of Sinza Road, between Sikang Road and Changte Road, consisting of 5,000 square meters, was recently reported to be in bad condition and in need of repairs. Unlike the KMT city government which let all but the main thoroughfares go to ruin without lifting a finger, the people's government took immediate steps.

In an effort to make repairs as soon as possible workers of the

No. 4 Depot of the Public Works Bureau sent a challenge to the workers who were to mix the gravel and tar. They were asked to supply the Public Works Bureau with at least 500 loads of gravel and tar per day. At the same time they also challenged the transportation workers to carry out their delivery tasks. The emulation started on June 22 at six o'clock in the morning. Interested in seeing the workers of new China at work and in emulation, residents of the neighborhood got up early that morning and organized tea stations, first aid, and rest places for the workers.

The workers not only completed the repairs in two days instead of the scheduled seven but also set a new daily record of 700 loads of gravel and tar mix. The previous record had been 500 loads.

* * *

THE *Sin Wan Jih Pao* a short time ago carried a letter from a worker in Pootung (a suburb of Shanghai) thanking the government for building and paving the roads in his district. Part of his letter read as follows: "Jen Kee Road used to be a muddy road on rainy days. It was not only muddy, but also dirty and slippery, making it difficult for pedestrians and vehicles to negotiate even for a short distance. After raining, it usually took five to 10 days for the road to get dry. This drew complaints from people whenever they had to walk on it.

"The consideration of the people's government in paving this road in the workers' district recently has proved to us that they are really looking after the interests and welfare of the working people."

* * *

LITERACY classes have mushroomed all over Shanghai, in factories, suburban districts, and lanes. These classes are mostly for working people and their children who previously never had a chance to go to school. Under the leadership of the Family Women's Association, free literacy classes have been conducted in the mornings and evenings when old women, wives and children study in the same groups.

Enthusiasm for learning is so great that cases have been reported where the pupils sit on the floor if there are not enough chairs to go around.

In the meantime, the stallkeepers in the Bubbling Well District have organized their own spare-time literacy class, which opened on June 20 with an enrollment of 200 students. The oldest student in the class was 54-year old Wang Teh-shan, a fish stallkeeper.

* * *

AS a result of steps taken by the people's government in encouraging the growing of cotton by extending loans and supplying fertilizer and insecticide to the cotton growers, cotton output in East China increased from 1,710,000 *piculs* in 1949 to 3,160,000 *piculs* in 1950. Cotton quality also showed improvement.

The *Shanghai News* on June 26, 1951, reported that before liberation daily consumption of eggs in this city never exceeded 80,000 *catties*. In March and April 1951, the average quantity of eggs sold every day in Shanghai was 96,000 *catties*.

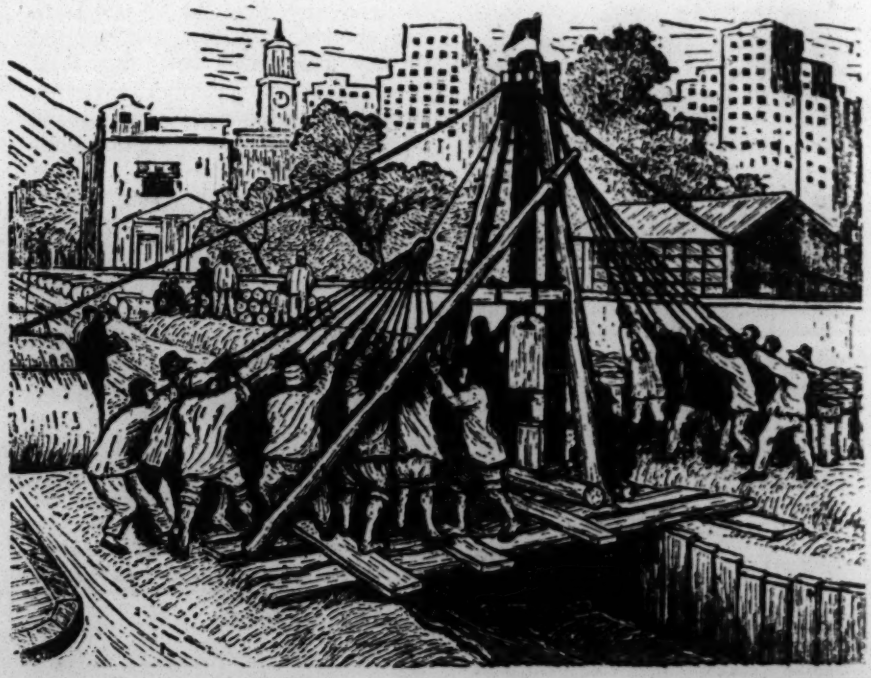
China formerly was a big producer of bristles and these were exported to foreign countries to be manufactured into brushes which came back to China as industrial commodities. After VJ Day the bristle market was captured by US-made nylon which replaced bristles in many types of brushes. Liberation has revived the use of bristles and now Chinese are able to use high quality brushes, at much cheaper prices, made locally out of native bristles which surpass nylon in many ways.

* * *

"THERE are 1,000,000 families in the city. If each family woman can save ¥500 (two and one-half cents US money) a day the women of Shanghai can contribute an airplane every three days or 10 airplanes a month to the Chinese Volunteers in Korea." This statement was made at one of the meetings held by the Family Women's Association.

According to the *Sin Wan Jih Pao* of July 4, donations for more than 1,500 planes were promised or already made by people all over the country in response to the call of the China Peace Committee. The East China Area headed the list with 740 planes.

The equipment will be purchased with the funds contributed by the people on a purely voluntary basis, as a result of extra earnings made by increasing production or by doing extra work on Sundays and holidays. Some well-to-do people, prompted by the workers and peasants' spirit of patriotism, have contributed from their savings.



Extending Shanghai's Drainage System — *Ku Po*

CHINA NOTES

Largescale Land Reform

UP to the end of June, the number of peasants effected by land reform reached 285,000,000, or more than two-thirds of China's rural population. The land reform movement is scheduled to be carried through in most of the rest of the country by this winter and next spring.

During the past year, 10,000,000 hectares of farmland were distributed to 80,000,000 peasants in the newly liberated areas of East China, Central-South China, the Northwest and the Southwest administrative areas. It is estimated that this will save the peasants at least 7,500,000 tons of grain annually from the amount formerly paid as rent to the landlords.

In Central-South China and East China about 60 percent of the peasants have had land distributed to them. In the Southwest more than 70 percent of the population were poor peasants and farm laborers and the landlord class held 60 percent of the total arable land. This land has now been distributed to the peasants.

According to preliminary statistics, up to the end of April, land distribution had been completed among 105,000,000 of the rural population in East China. In addition, in the suburban areas of such cities as Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Wuhu and Foochow land reform is also being carried out and was scheduled for completion by the end of July.

* * *

ONE of the major effects of land reform has been the growth of peasants' associations. In general, membership in such organizations is 30 percent of the rural population and in some areas it is as high as 50 percent. Today the total number of members in peasant associations throughout East China is 32,500,000, or 100 percent higher than the figure before the agrarian reform. At the same time, the status and political consciousness of women peasants has grown greatly. Of the total members of the peasants' associations, 15,460,000 are women, many of whom were elected cadres of the peasants' associations or rural administrative organs.

According to *Hsinhua*, "Every landless and land-poor peasant and every member of their families, including the babies, were allocated a piece of land taken from the landlords. On the average, every peasant in East China was given about two *mou* of arable land. In Honan province of Central-South China, two to three *mou* of fertile land was given to each peasant, and in north Szechuen enough land was distributed to each peasant to add 200 kilograms of rice annually to his income. In some mountainous regions, where the population is less, each peasant has been provided with as much as 10 *mou*."

Meanwhile land reform was started in Southwest China in mid-June and covered an area populated by more than 30,000,000 people.

Up to mid-July the movement had reached into 118 counties and three suburban districts in Szechuen, Kweichow, Sikang and Yunnan provinces. It is scheduled to be completed before the autumn harvest, except in south Szechuen where distribution of land will carry over into winter or the following spring.

Southwest China is one of the more recently liberated parts of the nation and land distribution in this area follows close on the heels of the completion of an extensive rent reduction campaign carried out in May.

Anniversary of CCP

JULY 1 was the thirtieth anniversary of the Communist Party of China. Throughout all China this occasion was marked by rallies and celebrations.

In Shanghai, where the Communist Party was born, a large rally was held under the joint sponsorship of the East China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and its Shanghai Committee. Among the speakers was Jao Su-shih, Secretary of the East China Bureau of the Central Committee. After pointing out that "Shanghai is the city where the main strength of the Chinese working class is concentrated," Jao went on to say that the victory of the Chinese Revolution is a victory won by Marxism-Leninism in a great semi-colonial and semi-feudalistic country of nearly 500,000,000 people, a victory of Mao Tse-tung's theory of the Chinese revolution, as well as a victory of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and its leader Mao Tse-tung after waging a staunch fight against imperialism and its lackies.

Jao said that this victory of the Chinese people not only has ended the dark days of imperialist and reactionary rule in China but it has brought about the establishment of a people's democratic republic led by the working class on the basis of the alliance of workers and peasants and it has also paved the way for the future realization of socialism and communism in China.

At the same rally, Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen) stated, "We notice first that the Chinese Communist Party is close to the masses of workers and peasants. In fact, it is part of them. It thoroughly understands them and when it acts it does so only in their behalf. Consequently, when

the Communist Party takes a step, it has the sympathy and support of the overwhelming mass of the people.

"A second cornerstone of the Chinese Communist Party's success is its united front policy. It is this distinguishing between friend and enemy on all levels . . . that has solidified all the democratic forces, those within the nation as well as with the international friends of China. This policy has provided the base for unrelenting attacks against the enemies of the people. It has provided the base for sincere cooperation with friends. This policy has in the past hewn out victory after victory. It will do likewise in the future."

In Peking a joint declaration greeting the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party was issued by eight democratic parties and groups together with non-party democrats and the China New Democratic Youth League.

Part of the declaration read: "In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, we shall support Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Common Program with devotion; we will expand and consolidate our democratic united front and enhance and safeguard our people's democratic dictatorship. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, we shall rapidly complete the new democratic construction and transform agricutural China into an industrial China so that we may pass on to the higher stage of socialist construction in due course."

Taming of Huai River

EVERY man, woman and child who has suffered from the flooding of the Huai River knows that the current campaign to control the river is a battle for security. Thus nearly every person within reach of this destructive river has joined in the work.

The men and women working on the Huai River project have, at the same time, to cultivate one-seventh of China's arable soil, and carry on various handicraft and other sideline occupations that provide an important part of their income.

Most able-bodied men are directly fighting the river on its banks, doing transport work or any of the hundreds of jobs that have to be done on the gigantic project. Behind the men are the women, who have organized thousands of mutual-aid teams to do the agricultural work while the men are away. Village hands have nearly all gone to the front—the river—and women have mostly taken their places to lead the work in the villages in the rear.

From Linpi county a *Hsinhua* correspondent reports on the problems the government is leading the peasants to overcome. "There are 600,000 people in the county. As in other flood-ravaged areas, the peasants here were stripped of their food stocks, their houses were washed away, their means of production and restoration were few and poor, and 150,000 hectares of land needed cultivation.

"But in this county, three-quarters of the adult working males volunteered for the river, leaving the other quarter of the men, the women, the children and the old to tackle the mountainous tasks in the villages. About a third of those left behind were too old to do work in the fields but still had to be fed, housed and clad.

"Mainly, the problems have been solved by the 10,000 or so mutual-aid teams in which the women are the backbone. Every sawmill and blacksmithy was organized to turn out farm implements; every scrap of equipment and ability is turned to its maximum use."

* * *

THE construction of the Shihmantan reservoir in the upper course of the Hung River, a tributary of the Huai River, marks an important development in water conservancy in China. The project, which was started in April was completed by the first part of July.

The new reservoir will supply water to irrigate farmland during the Hung River's low water season, while it is expected to help minimize the flood during the high water season. The reservoir also is expected to bring benefits to thousands of peasants who farm the 90,000 *mou* of land in the vicinity. First of its kind built along the upper Huai River, the reservoir has a capacity of 47,000,000 cubic meters.

The project embraced the following three main programs: construction of a 450-meter long and 22-meter high earth dam linking the hills on both sides of the river; construction of a spillway, about 85 meters long together with a lock, on the right side of the dam; and construction of a 40-meter long outlet on the left side of the dam to prevent overflows from the reservoir and to protect the dam.

The huge construction job was undertaken with the support of the workers, skilled workmen and trained engineers, who though comparatively

THE REVIEW'S ENGLISH LESSONS

A COLLECTION of 20 English Lessons, originally appearing in the *China Weekly Review*, now published in pamphlet form. Covering a wide variety of subjects, the English Lessons make interesting reading matter for those people who are politically-minded. They are particularly useful to those who want to learn modern idiomatic English by the self-taught method.

Obtainable at the *China Monthly Review*, 160 Yenan Road, Shanghai (上海延安東路一六〇號密勒氏評論報) JMP2,500 per copy, including postage. Discount of 20 percent for group purchases of 20 copies or more.

small in number, were able to train the people mobilized to harness the turbulant waters. About 40,000 peasants were mobilized to undertake the project. They worked at top speed, day and night.

* * *

ON July 9 a *Hsinhua* special correspondent reported that all current items of work on the lower part of the Huai River had been completed many days ahead of schedule. "The basis has thus been laid for large-scale construction of modernized water control on this section, which will constitute the next stage of the majestic Huai River project," the correspondent reported.

The *Hsinhua* correspondent added that on both banks of the river, along about 210 miles of dikes, which stand between the turbulent Huai and the vast plains, mountains of earth have been banked up to fortify the defense lines. New protective masonry works have been built and old ones completely renovated at important points. All have been designed to take the flow after it has been adjusted and checked by the flood-regulating mechanism which is now nearing completion in the middle part of the river and by the other works higher up.

Meanwhile, *Hsinhua* reported, "twelve big culverts have been rebuilt and new equipment installed to help irrigate the well over 1,000,000 hectares of excellent rice lands here. The Huaiyin lock has also been repaired to ensure water communication.

"A total of 200,000 peasants have been engaged on these items of work."

With this work now completed, another army of men is being formed to take up the fight against flood during the approaching high-water season.

China's Economy Sound

IN view of the Korean war and its side effects, such as the US dictated embargo, it would not have been surprising if the country's economy had begun to show signs of strain. However, compared with prices in November last year, when the Chinese Volunteers entered the fight against the Americans nearing the Yalu River, retail prices for flour, the staple food for North China, scarcely fluctuated. Flour prices were the same on June 25 this year in Peking, Tientsin and other northern cities as they were last November. Rice rose by only three percent in Hankow and no change has been registered in Shanghai.

The achievement in stabilizing prices of staples is all the more impressive when compared with the fantastic inflation under the KMT. By 1948, commondity prices had soared to nearly 8,000,000 times the pre-war level and then again rose another 10,000,000 times in the last eight months of KMT rule.

The historic change in China's economy began with the balancing of China's national budget in the spring of 1950. Since then there has been no need to print currency to cover deficits as was the KMT practice for so many years. It was therefore possible for the government to check inflation and stabilize prices. This in turn helped the further restoration of China's economy.

Also, since the output of both farm and manufactured goods began to rise, there has been enough to wear and more than enough to eat; and this has enabled the people's government to keep market prices steady. State-owned trading concerns, which have set up nation-wide trading networks, have been distributing commodities to urban centers and rural areas, and are playing a big part in successfully regulating and controling commodity prices.

The policy of evening out price disparities between urban centers and the rural areas and of maintaining reasonable exchange rates between farm products and manufactured goods has been very successful. In cities and towns, adequate supplies of food and other rural products are available at relatively cheap prices, while the peasants are being paid more, and are selling more of their surplus and buying more manufactured goods, especially in areas where land reform has been carried out.

In the first quarter of 1951, state department stores sold three times more textile goods, four and a half times more salt, and 75 percent more coal than they did in the same period last year. More tea, flour, rice, pork, eggs, fruits and cigarettes are being sold throughout the country.

Cooperatives have played a big role in maintaining stable prices. With a membership of more than 30,000,000 they form a vital link between the state and China's myriad individual small producers. Cooperatives help the peasants to sell their surplus to state stores, while the latter supply manufactured goods, farm utensils, and fertilizer to co-op members at low prices.

Private merchants also are sharing in the new prosperity. They have been purchasing farm products and selling manufactured goods in the rural districts, though they have to buy and sell according to the prices fixed by the state. These prices are so worked out as to protect the peasants while guaranteeing a reasonable profit for the traders.

The stability of China's economy, which is reflected in the steadiness of prices, is certain to grow as both agriculture and industry expand. Already the grain output in 1950 was 10,100,000 tons above 1949 and cotton was 20 percent above the pre-war annual average. The value of industrial output more than doubled in the Northeast, the country's leading industrial center. Both agriculture and industry are continuing to shoot ahead this year. Output per head has shown a striking rise as a result of the great enthusiasm and initiative of the workers and peasants. It is expected that China's stable markets will be even further strengthened as the country completes this year's production plans.

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Supporting the Front

China's workers have turned in many new production records in their drive to resist American aggression and support the front in Korea.

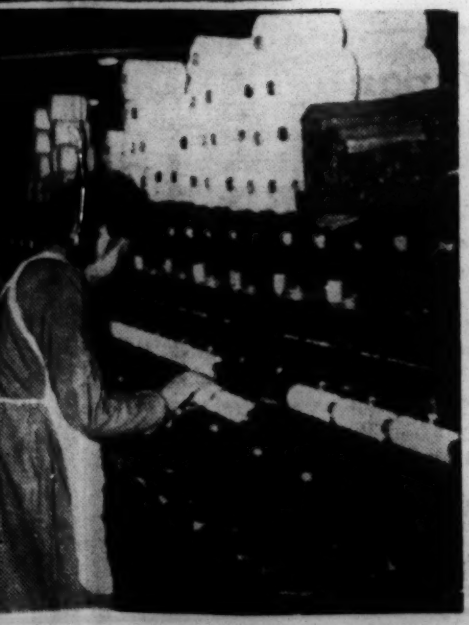
(1) Railway worker Wei Chih-chieh, who volunteered for service in Korea, is seen off at the Sian Railway Station by his mother.

(2) Chao Kuo-yu, a model worker from Mukden, receiving a prize at a model workers' and combat heroes' conference in Peking.

(3) Women workers in Shanghai's National Textile Mill No. 12 are engaging in an emulation competition with other mills.

(4) A young worker in a Tientsin machine shop. Tientsin workers have set many new records in the emulation drive.

(5) A 14-man team of Shanghai Power Company workers repaired a No. 15 turbine in only 20 days as a result of their emulation competition.



INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Foreign Troops Must Go

CHINESE and Korean peace negotiators in Kaisung made it clear that one of the basic issues in arriving at a peaceful solution in Korea was the need to get all foreign troops out of Korea. Following the initial meetings of the negotiators, Korean newspapers pointed out that the American side wanted to delete from the agenda the discussion of the withdrawal of troops from the 38th Parallel and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

On July 16, *Hsinhua* reported from the North Korean capital of Phyongyang that all Korean papers had published a report of the *Korean Central Telegraph Agency* which declared that the American command was trying to put an end to the discussion concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, aiming to continue the occupation of southern Korea in order to convert it into its military base.

The *Nodung Sinmun* stated, "The Korean people always advocated and continue to advocate the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. For this the withdrawal of foreign troops is an imperative condition. Foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea. . . . The course of the negotiations shows that the American imperialists still cherish plans to enslave Korea.

"Why do our people demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea in the shortest possible time? Because only this can establish the basic condition for terminating hostilities and ensuring a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It is clear to everyone that the presence of foreign troops in an alien country does not guarantee that country's sovereignty, independence and peaceful existence. That is why our people and all the peace-loving people of the world demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea as one of the fundamental conditions for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

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EVEN while preparations were under way for the first Kaisung meeting on July 8, the American air force kept up its wanton bombing of Korean cities.

A *UP* story from Tokyo on July 2 said: "The Koreans already appeared to be petering out in anticipation of a cease-fire. However, the 8th Army spokesman said the United Nations forces will continue to kill Communist troops until an actual armistice takes place. . . . He said: 'Our orders are to kill the enemy wherever we find him. Despite prospects of armistice talks these orders have not been changed, nor do we anticipate any change. . . . We have superior firepower and we are going to continue using it to the fullest advantage.'"

On July 5, *Hsinhua* reported that American planes had raided Phyongyang continuously for three days and nights up through July 3. The planes "indiscriminately dropped many bombs and machinegunned dugouts where homeless people lived."

According to the same dispatch, Phyongyang was bombed and strafed with particular cruelty on July 3. On that day 18 planes dropped scores of incendiary and time bombs. For several hours, in 20-30 minutes intervals, the blasts of the time bombs could be heard amidst the smoke of the fires burning in the city. Altogether hundreds of men, women and children were killed and wounded in the first three days of July in Phyongyang.

According to a *Hsinhua* dispatch on July 20, American planes continued to carry out repeated reconnaissance flights, strafing and bombing over China after the Korean armistice talks began.

The day Ridgway issued his statement in favor of armistice talks (June 30) American planes flew over Northeast China. According to the *Hsinhua* dispatch, "Statistics show that 17 American planes invaded China's air on 17 occasions between July 1 and 9."

The same dispatch reported that reconnassance, strafing and bombing flights by US planes were carried out on July, 12, 14, 15 and 16. A typical example was July 15 as reported by *Hsinhua*.

"At 21:03 hours on July 15, one American plane flew over Shuifeng and Changtienhoko. At 21:03 hours on the same day one American plane flew over the area northwest of Tatungkou and Lungwangmiao in the suberbs of Antung, then dropped three bombs over Lenchialing village and flew away."

Reconciling Japan

"A PEACE of reconciliation" is the term US makers of a separate peace with Japan are calling their plan. On July 10, following the laying of the groundwork by John Foster Dulles, America submitted a final draft which calls for restoring Japan to full sovereignty and giving her the right to rearm.

The *Associated Press* reported from Washington on July 10, "A revised 'final' draft circulated among the other major Pacific Allies rules out reparations to be paid from capital assets such as were imposed on Germany after World War One."

America's "reconcilation" terms are most revealing. According to *AP*, "Japan is stripped permanently of its pre-World War Two overseas possessions. Included are Formosa, Korea, and the former mandated Pacific islands which the US will continue to administer under a United Nations trusteeship.

"Japan likewise is required to surrender any claim to the Kurile islands and the southern part of Sakhalin island, which were handed over to Russia by the Yalta agreement. In contrast with a previous draft, however, Russia's title to those areas is not recognized. Recognition is expected to be withheld unless the Soviets sign the treaty . . .

"Also expressly authorized is a separate Japanese-American pact by which US forces are to be kept indefinitely in Japan, filling a 'power vacuum' . . . The US will also retain its big base on Okinawa in the Rykyus under the UN trusteeship."

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A TOKYO dispatch by the *Pan Asia Newspaper Alliance* reveals that the American-run Japanese economy "is likely to face the most disastrous, if not fatal, setback if the Korean war should end suddenly."

The Korean war for Japan's "leading industrialists and economic planners" has meant a US$400,000,000 annual income in the form of American orders for semi-military products. If that $1,000,000 per day business should be cut off suddenly by a cease-fire in Korea the Japanese economy would suffer a harsh blow, *PANA* reported.

Fear of peace in Korea was reflected in official and business circles. Economic Board Director Hideo Sudo told reporters in Osaka that if the Korean cease-fire should materialize the life-saving blood of American business is "doomed to decrease." He said that a drop in American orders for semi-military goods from Japan could "affect greatly" the Japanese economy.

Much like their Wall Street brethren, Japanese stock market operators were hard hit by the prospect of a cease-fire in Korea. *PANA* reported on June 27, "When the stock exchange opened Monday there was a selling wave followed by a price retreat all along the line. This bearish trend was still on the Japanese stock market today."

Reports from Tokyo state that Japanese industries have invested money in new equipment on the strength of large US orders on hand and prospects of bigger orders to come. During the past year, some of the key Japanese industries have expanded beyond the normal peace-time production level.

Under the present Japanese economy this production and economic set-up can only be sustained by handling war orders or participating in the efforts of American war preparations. Thus *PANA* was forced to report that "If the flow of American dollar business should be reduced to a trickle, the Japanese economy is likely to have the most disastrous upset since the end of World War II."

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THE Yoshida government was not waiting for America's "peace of reconciliation" in order to rearm openly. America's man in Japan has openly hinted that Japan is planning to "strengthen its national police reserve and make it an effective self-defense army."

In a speech to the national conference of prefectural governors in mid-June, Yoshida said the government is also considering other "effective" ways to provide against "external aggression" as well as to curb "internal disturbances." Yoshida's disclosure of government plans to "strengthen" and "reorganize" the 75,000-man national police reserve was seen as a result of recent talks with US Defense Secretary Marshall when the US World War II general was in Tokyo in early June.

Yoshida was reported to have told the conference of governors that the government plan for the national police reserve will initially take the form "of weeding out those found unfit and transfer them to the national rural police." This will be followed by an increase in effective strength of the police reserve.

Meanwhile, America's occupation forces have announced the repeal of all restrictions which had been imposed on larger Japanese companies includ-

Reply to Ridgway

ON July 12, *AP* reported from Munsan, Korea that "Korean ceasefire negotiations were broken off today on the issue of UN press representation at Kaisung . . . UN Commander Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway said it was 'all or nothing.' . . . The five Allied armistice negotiators did not leave Munsan for Red-occupied Kaisung 12 miles away."

On July 14, Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, and Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, replied to Ridgway's message of July 13, which insisted on 20 reporters being present at the Kaisung talks.

The reply stated: " . . . The question of news reporters which gave rise to the present suspension of the meeting is a trifling one. It is not worth while suspending the meeting for this, much less is it worth breaking up the meeting for this. Your delegation had raised this question at the meeting. Our delegation at the time considered that the arrival of news reporters of various countries in Kaisung to be inappropriate, as the meeting had not yet achieved any result and even the agenda had not yet been passed. Thus on this question no agreement was reached.

"We insist on the principle that all matters must be agreed upon by both sides before they can be executed. We hold that this principle is fair and irrefutable. Since agreement was not reached on the question of news reporters, your side should not one-sidedly and forcibly put it into operation.

"For the sake of preventing the meeting from being suspended for a long time or broken up by this trifle, we now agree to your proposal: to include the 20 news reporters of your side as a part of the personnel of your delegation. We have already ordered our delegation to provide facilities to your side on this question too."

ing those controlled by the Zaibatsu, the financiers of Japanese aggression in Asia.

At one time restrictions were placed on 1,200 companies. Now only 69 remain affected and prospects of "reconciliation" for them are bright. Present policy towards these companies is seen as another step in allowing the Zaibatsu to resume control over Japan's economy, with a view to speeding up the country's militarization and conversion into an appendage of the US war machine.

At the same time, large numbers of trust and bank leaders have been given back their political rights and the Japanese government is making plans to revise a number of laws and orders pertaining to the liquidation of Zaibatsu firms, including the law on the decentralization of economic might.

Behind the Barbed Wire

"SOME 2,000,000 out of Malay's 5,000,000 population now spend their nights behind barbed wire defenses guarded by guns," according to a *Reuter* report from Singapore. This is deemed an essential part of the fight against the country's Communist "guerillas," whose campaign against the British masters of Malaya has entered its fourth year.

According to *Reuter*, "Security force commanders, who have been trying for three years to wipe out the comparatively small army of Communists in the jungle, are the first to admit that terrorist activities have not yet shown any positive sign of abating."

The same report says that 9,000 suspected Communists and sympathizers are detained behind barbed wire, while 10,000 aliens who were "associating with the guerillas" have been deported. Yet, "intelligence reports indicate that the rebels are today as strong as ever."

Describing the barbed wire plan for "resisting" Communism in Malaya, *Reuter* reports that the British authorities decided two years ago that it was useless to hunt the "guerillas" in the deep jungles without making a strong bid to cut off their food supplies and sources of information on the jungle fringe. "It was estimated that the guerillas supporting organization, called the Min Yuen, numbered tens of thousands . . . These provided rice and other foodstuffs . . . "

Today, *Reuter* states, "barbed wire entanglements are as common in Malaya as garden walls in England. Some areas have had curfews as long as young children can remember." Going behind the "Barbed Wire Curtain" *Reuter* reports that "Large tracts of fenced-in resettlement camps ringed with barbed wire can be seen from the main road which runs north through the monotonous rubber country and jungle of Johore, Negri Sembilan and Selangor."

From the Thai border to the Johore Causeway, hundreds of thousands of laborers in tin mines, rubber estates and small holdings, and on rice land have been regrouped and given "barbed wire security."

"Police posts dotted everywhere maintain a nightly vigil. Practically every planter's bungalow or tin miner's home in the country has its barbed wire defenses. Whole towns and large villages in some of the notorious districts are surrounded by chain link fencing garnished with the inevitable barbed wire—the modern counterpart of the walls of ancient China—which has become a part of the Malayan scene."

In the towns themselves, armed sentries are at the gates to check traffic coming through during the daytime. At night there is a curfew and the gates are padlocked. *Reuter* reveals that "Senai, the first fenced-in town encountered by those who have to travel, is 15 miles from the Johore-Singapore Causeway. Five miles further on there is another, and three more in the next 50 miles."

Despite all efforts by the British to stop the people's liberation movement in Malaya there has been little result in this respect from the "Barbed Wire Curtain." *Reuter's* story from Singapore states that the "terrorists" have not yet been "greatly put out." For example, "gangs of 50 or 60 operating in Johore, the first barbed wire curtain state, are still frequently mentioned in the official communiques."

US Helps KMT in Burma

AMERICA is organizing and equipping troops of Chiang Kai-shek, which fled to the Burma border, in preparation for future aggression in Asia, according to reports from Bangkok. These troops, after being defeated in south China late in 1949 and early in 1950, crossed over into Burma.

According to a *Hsinhua* dispatch on June 23, "By land and air transport, American munitions and Thailand rice are being supplied to the Kuomintang troops at the borders of Burma and Thailand, which are being reorganized under the direct command of the United States. An 'enlisting post' has been set up in Bangkok, attempting to organize so-called 'international anti-Communist volunteers,' and watching for a chance to invade Vietnam and disturb China's borders in collaboration with Songgram troops."

Plans for Chiang's defeated troops in Burma were made as far back as August, 1950. According to *Hsinhua*, "Last August, two American agents arrived at Bangkok. Apart from their other activities, they instructed Chen Chen-hsi, an official of Chiang Kai-shek's 'embassy' in Bangkok to apply to the Thailand government for permission for

Chiang's troops to enter Thailand. An area in Lanphang, north Thailand, was allocated for their accomodation."

Another important decision to prop up Chiang's beaten and routed troops came about at a meeting in Bangkok of American diplomatic missions to Thailand, Vietnam and Burma last December, after the Thailand visit of the American delegation headed by John Melby and G. B. Erksine and a US economic and technical delegation. At the time, US Senators Theodore F. Green, Homer Ferguson and a State Department man joined the Bangkok meeting. Chiang's man, Chen Chen-hsi, was also present.

By the beginning of this year, in January, simultaneously with "investigations" in north Thailand by Americans, shipments of munitions to the Thailand-Burma border were intensified. At the same time an American "consulate" was set up at Chiengmai in north Thailand to supervise such shipments.

Following this development, an "office" of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, under the direct command of the American "consulate" was also set up at Mesai in north Thailand, keeping radio contact with Taiwan, Chiang's "last stronghold." According to *Hsinhua*, "This 'office' can be fittingly defined as a command post of gangsters at the borders, a distribution center of American munitions, and a shelter for routed bandits."

THE AMERICAN WAY ON OKINAWA

LIFE on Okinawa, one of America's big "strategic" posts in the Pacific, was reported in a recent story from that island by the *Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance*, a Far Eastern news agency noted for its pro-American and anti-Communist sentiments.

On July 1, *PANA* stated, "Okinawa, where 63 percent of the Ryukyuans live, provides a striking contrast in life and living. While on the southern half of the island, where US administrative installations are concentrated, a stateside look is fast emerging on the surface as a result of prefabricated metal and Quonset house constructions, apartments and Florida-type as well as typhoon-proof residential quarters, the northern half, where most Okinawans live, looks dirty, dull and poverty-stricken.

"In the American area, most roads are tarred and pitched or have a hard gravel base. At Naha, political and economic hub of the Ryukyus, there are only dirt roads and narrow alleys. A good many of the indigenous dwellings are shacks or improvised constructions made of wood and tin gathered from packing cases and cans discarded by the US Army and Airforce. Most other houses are typical wood and paper dwellings with thatched roofing. Only a half-concrete structures could be seen. These Japanese type modern buildings are invariably owned by the new rich people."

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WHILE the Americans live the "good life" on Okinawa most of the Okinawans find living not easy. Consumer goods are available but prices are high. Most of the housewives and buyers go around the shops and make limited purchases. They only buy absolute necessities such as rice, vegetables and thin slices of fish," *PANA* reports.

Based on pre-war prices, the cost of fish has registered a three-fold increase at the capital, Naha. Building materials have gone up by 250 percent, clothing 200 percent, and foodstuffs 150 percent.

The *PANA* report finds that both in city and village the average income of the Okinawas is not sufficient to "keep the put boiling and to buy certain absolutely necessary things such as a yard of cloth or school books for the children." For the villager, "To make up the gap he sends his eldest son or daughter to work in the American area as a houseboy or a maid ... Thus a village family struggles to live." The head of a typical middle-class family of four reported that to keep his family fed "his daughter goes to work in the American area, while his son does odd jobs in the city to make up the deficit."

"Comparatively speaking the white-collar people have been harder hit.... After paying taxes which roundly come to 20 percent of the income, a middle-class family finds itself at a loss to meet both ends. Hence it is not surprising that social corruption has increased," *PANA* notes.

There is a wide-open blackmarket on Okinawa and *PANA* finds that "the restaurant business is flourishing, because blackmarketeers, profiteers, and skilled operators with floating incomes are patronizing the Machiai (entertainment-restaurant houses). Most profiteers are those Okinawan businessmen who are engaged in export-import transactions, selling of construction materials and furnishing supplies to the American area."

"....Besides a blackmarket in dollars, there exists a well-organized shady ring to sell housing materials." Because of the acute housing shortage, brought on by war destruction, which has not been alleviated, even the most ramshackle residence for the poor Okinawan requires key money.

China's New Customs Regulations

P. C. TUNG

FOR the first time in history the Chinese nation has its own national customs regulations. The promulgation of China's Customs Regulations on April 18, 1951, is an accomplishment of the people's government which reflects the fact that China is no longer dominated by foreign imperialism.

Ever since the Opium War of 1842, China was deprived of her customs autonomy, and in 1853 the nation lost the right to manage her own customs. From the first inspector-general in 1859 down to the last one, L. K. Little, the supreme power over China's customs was generally vested in the hands of either the British or the Americans. Moreover, almost all key posts in the various customs houses were doled out to foreigners.

As a result of the privileges secured from the unequal treaties, along with the help of their appointed stooges in the various customs houses, foreigners were able to export goods to China with low duties and to absorb cheap raw materials from China with great ease.

The end product of such exploitation was the strangulation of domestic industries and the existence of a long-standing economic depression.

Changes Since Liberation

It was only after liberation when the Chinese people began to stand up on their own feet that they could safeguard their economic gateway and prevent illicit invasion. The two years of experience in self-management of the customs, prior to the April promulgation, proved the ability of the Chinese to handle their own customs.

Statistics reveal that in addition to a great increase in the total amount of exports and imports compared with pre-liberation days, there was a 9.34 percent favorable balance of trade in 1950. Such a phenomenon was unheard of in the past 73 years in China. Furthermore, the nature of the goods imported and exported by China has completely changed. Instead of the dumping of foreign goods and luxuries, raw materials and industrial applicances are being imported.

The readjustment of foreign trade in this manner has been of great benefit to the domestic economy and has contributed a large revenue to the government. In addition, the large-scale smuggling, which was always backed by the foreign imperialists and the bureaucratic KMT capitalists, has been drastically cut.

Fundamental Policies

The regulations are based on the fundamental policies of economic reconstruction, foreign trade control and protective trade, on control of foreign exchange, foreign currencies, gold and silver, and so forth, as stipulated in Articles 26, 37, 39, 40, and 57 of the Common Program of the People's Political Consultative Council as well as the decision made by the people's government on customs policies.

A brief presentation of the contents of the new regulations along with an explanation of its important points is given in an effort to show how China proposes to run her own customs from now on.

1) Chapter I clearly sets forth that all local customs are to be under the supervision and direction of the Bureau of Chinese Customs in Peking, directly and operating in unison. This chapter also defines the rights of the Custom House, the functions of the Customs Bureau and the local customs, the relationship between the former and the latter, and the division of labor and cooperation between the customs and the police forces.

Such specifications clearly show that the new Customs House is an integral and independent organizations free of any foreign control or influence of unequal treaties. It is a competent government organization serving the interests of the Chinese people.

2) Chapters II and III deal with the supervision and control of all goods shipped into or out of Chinese territory. Detailed regulations have been fixed with regard to oceanic, land and air transportation of goods, goods in transit and goods for re-transport.

Of course the old Chinese customs also was supposed to be vested with such duties, but under imperialist manipulation the Chinese Custom House never could perform its proper functions. However, under the present government these regulations will be put into effect in accordance with the policy of foreign trade control and the principles of new democracy.

In looking at the present customs rules it is important to note the abolishment of the practice of annual guarantee duty payment such as was carried out by the foreign shipping firms, and of the bonding system for imported oil and similar measures orginally intended to facilitate the importation of foreign products.

Under the present regulations it has been decided that all merchandise, currencies, gold and silver, mail matter, baggage, vehicles and personal effects are to be under customs control and supervision irrespective of whether they belong to government or private enterprises, or whether they are in transit by land, sea or air.

Simplified Procedures

3) Chapter IV deals with the procedures for fulfilling customs formalities, examination of goods, collection of duties, and the custody and release of goods. In this chapter the principle of speed and simplification of procedures is emphasized, which is intended to facilitate greatly the interflow of goods and to increase the national revenue. Imported goods are to be taxed on an accurate c.i.f. basis and exported goods are to be taxed on an f.o.b. basis, thus correcting the past error of taxation which was based on domestic wholesale prices.

The change of method in duty calculation will enable the Chinese

government to control foreign trade, markets and foreign exchange, and strengthen the forces of economic defense.

4) Chapter V covers international mail matter while Chapter VI deals with passengers and their personal effects in and out of China's boundaries. Many facilities are provided with regard to the examination and release of mail matter, personal baggage, and so forth, and favorable treatment is to be accorded foreign diplomatic representatives.

While the old customs stipulated the standard of duty exemption according to the standing of the passengers, the new regulations specify a definite standard of duty exemption for all passengers without any exceptions.

5) Chapter VII provides detailed measures to prevent smuggling and breaches of the regulations. In the old days, cases of these two categories were likely to be confused. Under the new regulations the difference between smuggling and a general infraction of the rules is clearly pointed out. Punishment for the former is a great deal heavier than that meted out for the latter.

A clear demarcation between the customs and the police regarding the prevention of smuggling also is made. The old Chinese customs included this power within its own jurisdiction, but the new system assigns it to the police. Another feature is that harbor services, coastal and river patrol, lighthouses, and so on, which formerly were undertaken by the customs, are now assigned to their proper organizations.

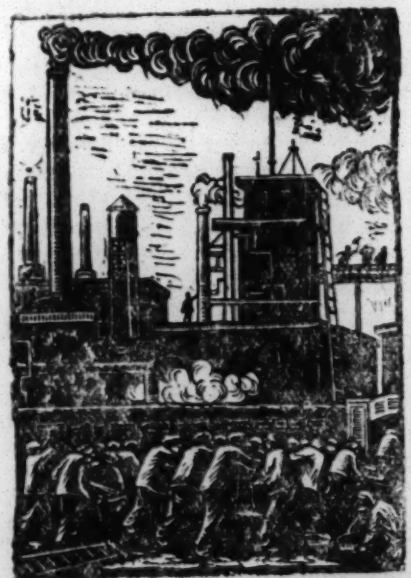
In conclusion it must be said that the new regulations provide the legal basis for establishing a new Chinese customs system and fully demonstrate a spirit of independence and protection of the national economy. The new Customs House thus established will be an important means for safeguarding the interests of the Chinese people, repelling economic aggression, carrying out national reconstruction and defense, and developing foreign trade with friendly nations on a basis of equality and mutual benefits.

Letter From Canton

Wang Tsung-yen

A NEW wave of patriotism swept over this city after the arrival of representatives of the Chinese Volunteers. This sentiment has shown itself in many ways. It bursts into vehement protest against American aggression and pledges Chinese friendship for the Koreans; it blossoms into higher efficiency and increased production; but its most apparent manifestation is the flood of donations for providing the Chinese Volunteers with airplanes, tanks and heavy guns.

The representatives of the Volunteers fighting in Korea were reporters of facts, not solicitors of contributions. But the facts they reported to people of all walks of life in Canton—the slaughter of Korean civilians, entire cities and villages razed to the ground, a company of Volunteers storming and capturing a position occupied by an American battalion, a lone Chinese youthful fighter lying in wait for a monster American tank and blasting it with old-fashioned hand grenades—all these were so exciting that this city, long famous for its patriotism and revolutionary spirit, was immediately stirred to action.



Patriotic production drive raises output.

— *Pei Chia-tung*

By the beginning of July, ¥36,000,000,000 had already been donated by the Cantonese in cash. This did not include the many gifts of gold chains, gold rings and hundreds of tons of grain for the Volunteers. Never in Canton's history has such a huge sum been voluntarily raised.

Workers' Donations

In terms of sweat the amount contributed appears still more staggering for, in this drive as in others, the lead has been taken by the workers whose pay, thanks to the heritage left them by the exploitation of the former ruling class and the foreign imperialists, is still not very high. However, unlike the past, the workers know that the future is theirs and such gains as labor insurance, schooling and cheap medical care have already been achieved.

All over Canton factory hands, mechanics, porters and pedicab drivers, bank clerks, government personnel and school teachers vied with one another in contributing to the Volunteers. A woman worker in the Sun Yat-sen Middle School sent as much as 100 days' wages, saying that uncomfortable as belt-tightening is it is still far preferable to imperialist domination and servitude.

In the current drive for contributions, the suburban farmers also have been active. Having just been set free from the yoke of the landlords they support the people's cause with all their hearts. In order to get money for donations they have reclaimed wasteland, improved methods of farming, grown banana, papaya and other fruit trees, raised chickens and swine and hired themselves out as jobbers. "Everything for the front" is their slogan.

Though the workers and farmers are the most zealous contributors, in many respects the students have been the backbone of

the campaign. As may be expected, most of the publicity work is done by them. In addition to this, they wrack their brains for ways to raise funds themselves. Girl students wash, mend, sew and knit; the boys serve as amateur barbers or shine shoes. College students take up part-time jobs as surveyors, draughtsmen and designers.

It is not surprising that response has been so overwhelming. Of all the great achievements made so far the most palpable is the raising of the social position of the masses—mainly the workers and farmers. Whereas they formerly were exploited and despised and subjected to frequent insults and wanton injuries, now they are free and independent and hold their heads up high.

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A CROSS-SECTION of public opinion may be gathered from the Symposium of the Toilers' Representatives held here recently. One representative after another stood up and expressed deep appreciation of the new democracy and contrasted its benefits with the manifold evils of the Kuomintang regime.

"We workers are staunch supporters of the people's government," said Wang Sheng-po, famed model worker at the Power Plant, "because we are now the masters of the country. I, a humble mechanic, have had the pleasure of going to Peking and seeing Chairman Mao. What greater honor could I have wished for!" he proudly stated.

"Under the Kuomintang rule we were styled 'coolies,' a most insulting term," said a pedicab driver. "Now we are called workers and are members of the nation's leading class. Since the people's government is our own government, we will spare no pains to make it solid and strong."

The schoolteachers also are proud of their new status. Said Chi Hung-heng, a schoolteacher who spent the best part of his years under the Chiang regime, "In the KMT days we teachers were 'literate beggars.' The saying went, 'He who teaches is finished.' Today, the lie has been given to that saying. We teachers now are honored educational workers, and as such our lives are just beginning instead of being finished."

From different mouths and in different words the same sense of pride in being workers, and the same realization of what the people's government stands for, was expressed. It is precisely this sentiment, and the resultant passion for work, that made possible the saving of 170 tons of coal and 410,000 kilowatt hours of power in the Cement Works, the increase of output by 250 percent in May as compared with April in the Steel Mill, the wiping out of diphtheria throughout the city and the vast improvement in all fields of governmental work.

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Bosses Tumble

BUT the battle is not easily won, nor is it all over. Even now, two years after Canton's liberation, a life-and-death struggle is being carried on along the waterfront by the stevedores against their erstwhile bosses—with the people's government nodding its approval.

Of all the workers in Canton the stevedores probably fared the worst in pre-liberation days. These men who did heavy labor led a dog's life, for they were subject to the constant threats, insults, extortions and beatings of the "gang" leaders.

After liberation many of the leaders fled to Hongkong or Macao, while those who remained were mostly clapped into prison for the heinous crimes they had committed. Some of them, however, managed to remain free and continued to sit like evil geniuses on top of the stevedores—until the latter rose and challenged them.

One of the bosses thus overthrown was Liang Ho, the most notorious racketeer remaining on the Bund. Without ever having done a day's useful work himself, Liang became the owner of two automobiles and two foreign-styled buildings, all of which were acquired as a result of what he squeezed out of the unhappy stevedores in his labor gangs.

To an outsider the manner in which Liang exploited the stevedores is inconceivable. For instance, during KMT times, the rate for carrying a drum of oil was HK$1.50, of which, however, the man who did the actual work got only HK$0.50. Sitting comfortably in his richly-furnished home, Liang pocketed 66 percent of the wages earned by the stevedores.

Another ex-big shot now denounced and jailed is Chen Bing-hung, one of the terrors of the waterfront. Under his tyranny, the stevedores were bled white, because 70 percent of their wages went to line the pockets of the wharf-owners and Chen himself. He was hated and cursed always but until liberation nobody dared raise a finger against him.

However, the most rapacious labor mogul is Kuo Sing-chih, nicknamed "King of the Exploiters." For carrying each basket of livestock, he got HK$0.70 from the owner but only gave the workers HK$0.14. From every applicant for work, Kuo got an admission fee which was followed by a monthly payment. In addition to this racket, he forced the stevedores to give him four and a half months' pay which allegedly was for the celebration of the three big festivals—New Year's Day, the Dragon Boat Festival, and the Mid-Autumn Festival.

Collusion with KMT

It should be apparent to anyone that this sort of brutal and cold-blooded gang "boss" exploitation could not have been possible without the blessing of the KMT officialdom which naturally got its cut. In taking money from the stevedores, the bosses not only feathered their own nests but those of the officials. Moreover, they also were big men in the secret service of the KMT which added to their power over the workers. They spied on the workers, informed against progressives and did bodily harm to them. Chen Bing-hung for example was responsible for part of the criminal attack on the unarmed students of Sun Yat-sen University who demonstrated on May 31, 1947 against the civil war and man-made hunger.

The People's Liberation Army

AUGUST 1, 1951, marks the 24th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. On this day in 1927 Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Ho Lung and Yeh Ting led an uprising in Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province.

Difficulties beset the new army from the beginning. It was forced to give up Nanchang. Out-numbered and outgunned it suffered a number of reverses. However, after nearly a quarter of a century of struggle this same army is made up of several million men, is one of the strongest military forces in the world and is certainly one of the most unique in the entire history of the world.

It would be impossible to list in this space all the reasons why the PLA has risen to its present position. However, a few may be singled out. The army's leadership has been exceptional. Many of the principal policies governing the PLA, such as the "three disciplinary rules" and "eight points for attention" were personally worked out by Mao Tse-tung in his position as chairman of the Revolutionary Military Committee, the highest military body. The fact that the PLA is a people's army which has always fought in the interests of the people has given it a great advantage over its foes.

The rank and file are politically conscious. Every PLA man knows that he is fighting for a just cause—the victorious completion of the Chinese revolution. The PLA is run on a completely democratic basis which results in a standard of discipline unobtainable in most armies. This democracy operates in all aspects of army life. Politically, officers and men are equal. In military matters there is democracy. Both men and officers study tactical problems together and each has a right to express his opinions. Such study sessions are held both before and after battles.

The PLA also has economic democracy. The financial affairs of the army are under democratic control. The soldiers themselves participate in various administrative affairs, such as handling messing, and so on. At regular intervals the accounts are opened for inspection by the soldiers.

As a people's army fighting for the legitimate rights of the people against their internal and external oppressors, it receives the warm support of the overwhelming majority of the people. In addition to ensuring the broadest popular base for the PLA, this development also serves to isolate and make even more difficult the task of its opponents.

Top left: Liu Po-cheng, commander of the Second Field Army.

Lower left: Peng Teh-huai, deputy Commander-in-Chief of the PLA and commander of the First Field Army.

Bottom: PLA Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh.

Top right: Lin Piao, commander of the Fourth Field Army.

Lower right: Chen Yi, commander of the Third Field Army.

Victory in the Civil War

Chu Teh

The following is a portion of an article written by PLA Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh to mark the 30th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party on July 1, 1951. The portion excerpted below deals with the course of the civil war, following its commencement by Chiang Kai-shek in the middle of 1946 until its basic conclusion by the People's Liberation Army some four years later.—Editor

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IN early July, 1946, with the strenuous assistance of America and disregarding the opposition of the Chinese people and democratic public opinion of the whole world, Chiang Kai-shek launched an all-out great civil war against the People's Liberation Army on a scale unprecedented in China's history. During the initial stage, the situation in this civil war was serious for the Chinese people. The greatest imperialism of the world was giving its full support to the greatest group of traitors in the world.

The traitorous Chiang Kai-shek bloc at that time had a total armed force of 4,300,000 with airplanes, artillery, tanks and modern equipment and materials worth US$6,000,000,000 provided by American imperialism. It had under its rule areas covering a population of over 300,000,000. It had the major cities, rich resources, modern industry and modern means of communication.

The armed forces on the side of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were then less than one-third of the Kuomintang troops. In equipment and resources they were in an even more inferior position. In the liberated areas, the population was less than one-third that of the areas under Chiang Kai-shek's rule.

Comparing the military strength of the two sides, all the conditions on the People's Liberation Army side were unfavorable, except that the People's Liberation Army was superior to Chiang Kai-shek's in political quality and in its ties with the people. For this reason, Chiang Kai-shek dared to employ the 1,800,000 troops of his regular army at the very beginning of the war in an imposing manner, launching an all-out attack on the liberated areas in North China in an attempt to wipe out the People's Liberation Army at one blow. But as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said:—

"On the basis of the science of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party of China has soberly weighed up the international and domestic situation and realized that all the attacks of the reactionaries at home and abroad not only must, but also can be defeated.

"And the enemy's superiority in military strength is only a temporary phenomenon, a factor that operates only temporarily; the aid from American imperialism is also a factor that operates only temporarily.

"But the anti-popular character of Chiang Kai-shek's war and the support or opposition of the people are factors that operate constantly. In these respects, the People's Liberation Army enjoys superiority. The patriotic, just and revolutionary nature of the war waged by the People's Liberation Army is bound to gain the support of the people all over the country. This is the political foundation for victory over Chiang Kai-shek."

* * *

THE progress and the outcome of the war fully proved the correctness of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's judgment. In accordance with this scientific analysis and judgment of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Communist Party of China and the People's Liberation Army, on the one hand, closely united with the broad masses of the people in the liberated areas and throughout the country to give material and moral support to this large-scale people's revolutionary war; on the other hand, they firmly carried out the guiding military principles laid down by Comrade Mao Tse-tung himself, of concentrating overwhelmingly superior armed forces to annihilate the enemy forces separately one by one.

At the same time, such revolutionary political work as unity with the masses of people, unity between the officers and men, demoralizing the enemy troops and reforming the prisoners of war was fully carried out in the army. We therefore were able continuously to weaken the Kuomintang troops, increase our own strength and arm ourselves with the arms captured from the Kuomintang troops in the course of the people's war of liberation.

In the initial period of the war, when Chiang Kai-shek launched his all-out attack and penetrated into our liberated areas, although we had lost many cities and vast rural areas, yet the People's Liberation Army annihilated every month an average of eight brigades of the manpower of the Kuomintang troops.

After eight months, because his forces were greatly weakened, Chiang Kai-shek was compelled to abandon his all-out attack; he could merely carry out so-called "attacks on key points" in Shantung and northern Shensi, the two wings of the war front. The forces used by Chiang Kai-shek for attacking the liberated areas in Shantung were 60 brigades, about one-third of his total forces used

in these attacks. The enemy troops attacking the liberated areas in northern Shensi were ten times the People's Liberation Army forces there.

Nevertheless, because the People's Liberation Army carried out the correct strategic policy in every operation, concentrating overwhelmingly superior armed forces to annihilate the enemy forces separately one by one, not taking the defense of a city or locality as the main objective, the Chinese People's Liberation Army not only rapidly smashed Chiang Kai-shek's "attacks on key points," but also launched partial counter-offensives during this period against Chiang Kai-shek in the Northeast and North China battlefronts.

By the end of the first year of the war, the People's Liberation Army had wiped out 97.5 enemy brigades, totalling 1,120,000 troops, and enabled its own regular army forces of 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 to grow to 2,000,000. A fundamental change thus took place in the war situation: the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek bloc, which had lost tremendous manpower, had to switch from the strategic offensive to the strategic defensive.

* * *

WITH the start of the second year of the Chinese People's Liberation War, the Chinese People's Liberation Army passed over from the strategic defensive to the strategic offensive. This was an overall change that affected the victory of the Chinese People's revolution. At that time Comrade Mao Tse-tung declared:

"It is the turning point from the growth to the extinction of Chiang Kai-shek's 20 years' counter-revolutionary rule. It is also the turning point from the growth to the extinction of more than 100 years' rule of imperialism in China."

In launching their attacks against the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, the powerful forces of the People's Liberation Army crossed the Yellow River into the south, smashing the defense system of the Kuomintang troops, thrusting into the areas under Kuomintang rule, and pushing the front line down to the Yangtse River. This upset Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary plan to destroy the Chinese people's liberated areas by a civil war against the people. It also spread the flames of revolution to the bases from which Chiang Kai-shek had started the civil war against the people, thus shaking the Kuomintang reactionary rule right to its foundations and pushing forward the upsurge of the people's revolutionary struggle throughout the country.

At the same time, with the continual wiping out of the Kuomintang troops, the People's Liberation Army on various sectors of the front recovered the greater part of the liberated areas such as the Northeast, Shantung, North Shensi and North China, and began its successful attacks on the Kuomintang's strongly-fortified cities, with over 100,000 and up to several hundred thousand population, and wiped out from several tens of thousands to over 100,000 Kuomintang troops in each campaign.

In annihilating the Kuomintang troops, the People's Liberation Army again and again captured large quantities of modern weapons, strengthening its own equipment and building up strong artillery and engineering units. This enabled the People's Liberation Army later in attacking strong points and in the great annihilation battles to destroy the enemy's defense system with overwhelming fire power and swiftly accomplish its combat tasks.

As regards replenishment of troops, the People's Liberation Army depended mainly on prisoners of war and large numbers of Kuomintang soldiers who surrendered. They came from the laboring classes; and, after being educated and reformed, they could swiftly be transformed into loyal and brave fighters of the People's Liberation Army.

Tibetan governor of the town of Changtu negotiating surrender terms with the PLA. This Sikang town was one of the first captured by the PLA in its march toward the Tibetan borders prior to the Peking agreement for the province's peaceful liberation.

With these struggles and endeavors, the People's Liberation Army, though engaged in continual fierce battles from the very beginning of the war, did not, as American imperialism and its jackals expected, lose strength and grow weaker, but on the contrary, gained in strength and expanded rapidly.

* * *

IN November, 1948, nearly two and a half years after the Kuomintang reactionaries, backed by American imperialism, launched the war, another fundamental change took place in the war situation: the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which had gone through nearly a hundred campaigns of annihilation against the Kuomintang troops, won a great victory in the campaign in the west of Liaoning province of Northeast China and annihilated the majority of Chiang Kai-shek's crack units

which were directly equipped and trained by American imperialism.

After this campaign, the Kuomintang army passed over from the numerical superiority which it had held for a long time to numerical inferiority, and the People's Liberation Army from numerical inferiority to superiority. By that time the total Kuomintang forces had been reduced to 2,900,000 while the People's Liberation Army had grown to over three million. After this, the tide of war turned very swiftly all over the country.

In January, 1949, the Chinese People's Liberation Army again successfully concluded a decisive battle in the area around Hsuchow against the main forces of the Kuomintang troops on the southern front, annihilating seven army groups of Chiang Kai-shek's crack troops which were mainly American-equipped; and Nanking, the ruling center of the Chiang Kai-shek bloc of traitors, was thus directly exposed to our mighty attacking forces. At the same time, the People's Liberation Army also took Kalgan, Tientsin, and other cities on the North China battlefront, successfully achieved the peaceful liberation of Peking and wiped out the Kuomintang troops in the North China area.

Thus, after the west Liaoning-Mukden, Hwai-hai (Hsuchow-Pengpu area) and Peking-Tientsin campaigns, the nationwide victory of the Chinese People's Revolution was already a settled matter.

At this time, the remnant Kuomintang counter-revolutionary bloc south of the Yangtse River, at the instigation of American imperialism, attempted to prevent the People's Liberation Army from crossing the Yangtse in order to fulfil its dream of gaining a respite for staging a comeback. It used the delaying tactics of Chiang Kai-shek temporarily retiring from the scene and of Li Tsung-jen coming forward to conduct peace talks with the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party of China agreed to carry on the peace talks with the Nanking Kuomintang government. However, the draft peace agreement drawn up by the Communist Party of China in negotiations jointly with Nanking's delegates was rejected by the Nanking Kuomintang government. The phony "peace" scheme of American imperialism was thus exposed.

On April 21, 1949, the Chinese People's Liberation Army advanced to the south and northwest to liberate the whole of China. It took only three days fighting to liberate Nanking, the center of 22 years of reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang reactionaries against the Chinese people. Then, from the latter part of April to the end of December 1949, Taiyuan, Hangchow, Wuhan, Sian, Shanghai, Lanchow, Canton, Chungking, Chengtu, Kweiyang and other important key cities were successively liberated. Hunan, Suiyuan, Sinkiang, Sikang, Yunnan and other places were liberated by peaceful means.

The reactionary rule of Chiang Kai-shek's bloc of traitors completely perished. Its remnants escaped like rats to Taiwan Island, which was under American armed protection.

In 1950, the Chinese People's Liberation Army liberated Hainan Island and the Chushan Archipelago and started its victorious advance to Tibet. In May, 1951, the Central People's Government signed an agreement with the delegates of the Local Government of Tibet on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet. By now, the whole of China has been liberated except for Taiwan, which is still occupied by the American imperialists.

In nearly four years of war, the People's Liberation Army annihilated over 8,070,000 Kuomintang troops; won over more than 1,770,000 Kuomintang troops to revolt, cross over and accept reorganization; killed or took prisoner 1,663 high ranking Kuomintang army officers; captured over 50,000 various kinds of artillery pieces, over 300,000 machineguns, over 1,000 tanks and armored cars, over 20,000 motor weapons and equipment. It is clear that this result is no small matter for American imperialism.

Chinese Volunteers

Chinese Volunteers and Korean peasants discussing farming problems and exchanging information.

IT is no accident that Chiang Kai-shek, running dog of American imperialism, met such a swift and disastrous doom. It is the inevitable end for reactionaries who ignore the will and strength of the people. It is the inevitable end for the adventurers who see only the temporary, superficial strength of their own armed forces, and cannot see their own political isolation and therefore act against the people. This is a long overdue verdict of history on the 22 years of Chiang Kai-shek's blood-thirsty reactionary rule and on the century and more of bloody, reactionary rule of the imperialists in China.

But the liberation war of the Chinese people is not completely ended, because, as already mentioned, Taiwan province, the territory of the People's Republic of China, has not yet been liberated. In June, 1950, the American aggressors announced their armed control of our Taiwan at the same time they started their brutal armed intervention against Korea. This is the same barbarous, shameless aggression as the seizure of Northeast China in 1931 by Japanese imperialism. Without doubt the heroic Chinese people will certainly liberate Taiwan from the hands of American imperialism. . . .

Actually, American imperialist aggression against Taiwan is only a part of the entire American plot of armed aggression against our country. The real objective of American aggression against Korea is to threaten our Northeast through Korea, and whenever possible for the American aggressive armies to invade our country from there as Japanese imperialism did before.

In October, 1950 the American aggressive army in Korea marched fiercely towards the borders of our country, to the bank of the Yalu River and the vicinity of the Tumen River. American airplanes bombed and strafed the northeastern borders of our country, inflicting loss of life and property on our fellow countrymen. Under this grave menace, the people of our country could not but form volunteer forces to resist American aggression, aid Korea, protect our homes and our country and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army against the American aggressors.

Our people's volunteer forces are displaying the greatest heroism and valor on the anti-aggression front in Korea. Despite the overwhelming superiority of the American aggressors in terms of airplanes, tanks and artillery, despite the difficulties caused by the atrocious bombings of the American air forces, the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army have won great victories in the five campaigns since they began to fight shoulder to shoulder on October 25, 1950. From that time to June 3 this year, the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers have annihilated over 193,000 enemy troops, including over 89,000 aggressive American troops.

The initial frantic plan of the American aggressors to occupy northern Korea and invade our Northeast was smashed and MacArthur, notorious American arch-criminal of aggression in the East, was dismissed after this defeat. Apart from withdrawing from Korea, the American aggressive army can find no other solution. . . .

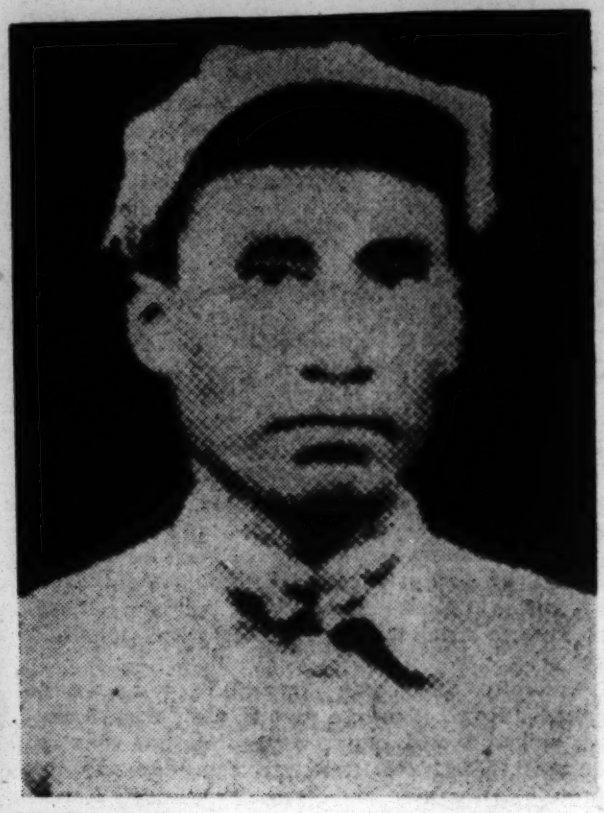
The Chinese people will certainly make foreign governments respect their territorial sovereignty and proper interests and will certainly not tolerate American imperialist invasion of Taiwan and Korea, the schemes for signing of a separate peace treaty with Japan and the military occupation and rearming of Japan.

At this moment the American imperialists should especially review the history of how Chiang Kai-shek, whom they armed and commanded, was thoroughly defeated by the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Since the American imperialists have not yet learned the lesson they should have learned, the Chinese people will certainly make any adventurer who follows the example of Chiang Kai-shek suffer the same ignominious end.

— *Hsinhua Translation*

on the Korean Front

British tanks captured by Volunteers. During this action 300 British troops, 31 tanks, one armored car and 21 half-trucks were captured or destroyed.



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Upper Left: Chairman Mao Tse-tung during the Ching-kangshan period. Upper right: General Chu Teh during the same period. It was on Ching-kang Mountain, along the Kiangsi-Hunan border, that Chu Teh's and Mao's troops joined forces in May of 1928. This is considered the first milestone in the history of the PLA.

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Above: The Chinese Workers and Peasant Army on the 8,300-mile Long March from Kiangsi to Shensi in 1934.

Right: PLA cavalry crossing Garden Bridge in Shanghai during the post-liberation military display on July 6, 1949.

China's Rural Postal Service

Duncan C. Lee

CONSIDERABLE change and progress has been made in China's postal and telecommunication service since liberation. This has only been possible with the freeing of the country from the imperialist and reactionary control of the past. In new China these sister services have been put under one ministry—the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications—and have one chief aim, serving the people.

In the division of work the Directorate-General of Posts remains similar to what it was but the former Directorate-General of Telecommunications has been divided into three directorates: Telegraph, Radio and Telephone. This partitioning of work, which is based on the experience of the Soviet Union, makes for more efficiency in running the complicated management of telecommunications.

Following one year of intensive work the postal service topped its 1950 plan by 112 percent while the telecommunications service hit 106 percent of its 1950 plan.

At present the total length of postal routes shows a 60 percent increase over 1937 mileage, and the number of postoffices and postal agencies is close to pre-war figures. In telecommunication service an increase of 30 percent in telegraph lines and a 25 percent rise in telephone lines have been recorded in comparison with 1937 figures.

During 1950 telecommunication workers succeeded in building the world's longest telegraph line, between Peking and Moscow. Today almost all the bigger cities and towns in China enjoy telecommunication facilities.

Serve Countryside

In line with land reform and the growing rise in the peasants' standard of living, the Postal and Telecommunication Service has paid great attention to serving the people in the countryside. In East China alone thousands of postal agencies, stamp selling stations and mail stations have been set up, and innumerable networks of postal routes and telegraph lines established. Special free services were granted to the many government workers who came into the farming areas to help in land reform.

In Honan province the Postal and Telecommunications Office of Chumatien installed telephone service in some small towns and villages. In order to publicize the use of the telephone the office offered free service to the country people for several days. From near and far farmers and their wives came to have a look at the new gadget and more than 6,000 applied to use it.

In meeting the people's needs in the rural areas, the Postoffice has done much more than the Telecommunications Office. This is due to the fact that the People's Postal Service, which originated in the old Liberated Areas, was rooted in the countryside and has always maintained close connections with the rural people.

In extending their rural service, the postal workers are at the same time entrusted with the task of increasing the circulation of newspapers and magazines.

According to the Peking *People's Daily*, in 1950 nearly 600,000,000 letters were received while 700,000,000 copies of newspapers and magazines were circulated through the Postoffice. This latter figure makes up about 64 percent of the total circulation of newspapers and magazines in China, and includes about one-half of the nation's newspapers and magazines.

According to this year's plan, figures in 1951 are to be doubled. The job of distributing and circulating papers and magazines is now held as important as handling letters.

As a result, all postal workers, particularly postmen in the countryside, have been striving to carry out this vital task, not only as their duty but as a means of helping the peasants in becoming literate.

In Changsha, a postman, Tsai Tai-ming, organized 1,249 newspaper reading groups, each group subscribing to a newspaper. In attaining this, Tsai had to overcome three major obstacles: 1) Peasants, immediately after land reform, are short of cash. This lack of money is the result of the utter poverty they had been living in prior to land reform; 2) The mass of the peasantry is illiterate; 3) Most of the peasants are too busy to read a newspaper.

Reading Groups

Tsai's method was quite ingenious and practical. Each group contained 30 peasants. If any member didn't have the cash he could contribute a handful of rice or an egg, or else cut some firewood for his share of the subscription fee. Tsai then chose one of the group to read the newspaper while the others listened. If none of them could read he found schoolteachers or government workers to do the reading.

In the areas undergoing land reform most of the peasants' spare time was spent in holding meetings and discussion groups. Tsai took advantage of this and started many reading groups among peasants attending the meetings. As a result of his efforts, Tsai Tai-ming was chosen model worker in the Central-South China area.

With the completion of land reform in many areas and the drive toward literacy for the mass of the peasants, the countryside now is in great need of newspapers and magazines. The once oppressed and inarticulate peasant, now that he has been shorn of his feudal bonds and has acquired his own land, is thirsting for knowledge about what is happening all over China and in the world. Thus, with the experience gained in Changsha by Tsai Tai-ming, postal workers throughout China are striving to organize newspaper and magazine reading groups among the peasants in the countryside.

In Pingshun, Shansi province, 230 newspaper reading groups

were organized among the 180 villages by rural postal workers. In Chincheng, in the same province, 80 percent of the villages and small towns have subscribed to a newspaper. At Kingpu, in Kiangsu province, each of the surrounding 701 villages gets a newspaper. In Haiyang in Shantung province, each village averages 4.5 copies for the reading groups.

The countless newspaper reading groups which have been sponsored by the rural postal workers have prepared the way for an understanding of land reform and the government orders carrying out this historical change in China's agricultural areas. Through newspaper reading, the peasants have been able to understand better what land reform means and to raise their political consciousness.

In the village of Kaoshan in Shantung, where there are 28 reading groups, one farmer put all his savings into buying farm implements in order to boost production after learning the importance of this from the paper. In the same village a woman who formerly forced her daughter-in-law to do back-breaking labor without even providing her with necessities such as clothing, is now living in harmony as a result of having read and studied the new marriage law.

On one occasion the villagers read about a government call to sow wheat in soil that had first been watered. The farmers set to work doing this even before the government workers came to mobilize them, and by the time other villages began this work the peasants of Kaoshan had already completed their sowing.

Thus rural postal workers are not only mail deliverers but also organizers and great helpers in getting the farmers to raise their political and cultural levels as well as their standard of living.

Rural Postal Network

After land reform the demand for a more efficient postal service in the countryside rose so rapidly that the Postoffice found it needed more personnel. Previously postal methods in many areas had been slipshod and haphazard. To cope with this the Postoffice set up a new system—a Rural Postal Network.

A typical example of this was in Shanchi *hsien*, Harbin. The Shanchi *hsien* Postoffice, in cooperation with the *hsien* government, first mobilized the peasants of Wuchimi *chu* (sub-county) to set up an experimental Postal Network linking it with 13 administrative villages.

They then hired some young men as couriers to call at each village once every four days. The courier was to deliver as well as receive all mail and government correspondence. He was given a fixed wage based on sorghum (a Northeast staple) from the farmers themselves.

Following the establishment of the Postal Network letters increased from about 20 to 40 per day and newspapers from 109 to 174 copies. The success of this experiment has been followed by ex-

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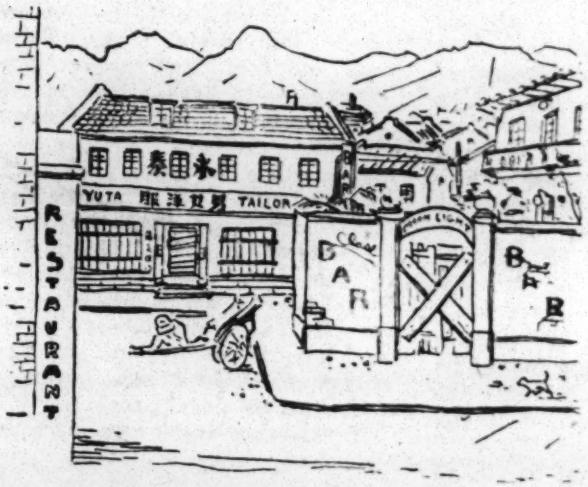
Artist Sketches Life in



Left: Once raucous Haian Road, the old hangout for foreign sailors, is now a quiet street.

Below: Ownership of the land results in a prosperous peasantry which comes to town to shop.

tending it to five postal districts in the country. Provinces such as Anhwei, Chekiang, Shantung, Hopei and others are also using this new method to develop their rural postal service. In the future it will be put into practice all over China.

Another praiseworthy feature of China's new rural postal workers has been the faithful and diligent service performed in the far-off and remote border regions. In Yunnan province nearly 15,000 miles of postal route are covered on foot. From Shih-ping to Shih-mao at the farthest extremity of the province, the route is 800 *li* of steep, winding mountainous road through unpopulated regions. It takes the couriers eight days to make the journey during which they carry as much as 65 pounds of mail. They pass the towns and villages with such punctuality that the country people regard them as a timepiece in carrying out their work shifts on the farms.

There are many stories of the hardships endured by the postal workers in such border regions where because of lack of transportation facilities there is no other way to carry and deliver the mail except by foot.

Postal service is being developed in the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities. In southern Sinkiang province service was primitive and neglected under the Kuomintang. Today mail transportation has been greatly enlarged and speeded up and a new postal truck route from Tihua to Ili was opened in September 1950. Formerly mail from Tihua to Sufu took 20 days, but now only nine days are needed.

Patriotic Movement

Hand in hand with workers all over the nation, the postal and telecommunications workers have enthusiastically joined in the nation-wide movement to Resist American Imperialism, Aid Korea and Defend the Motherland. Aside from large donations and contributions, many postal workers have volunteered for work in the Northeast, first line in China's national defense. Others have volunteered and gone to Korea to serve in communication units.

The hatred and indignation at the US government's actions in Korea, the bombing of Chinese territory and US imperialistic policy in the Far East have been turned into strength on the part of the postal and telecommunications workers. Country-wide emulation drives have been launched among them to boost production and eliminate errors.

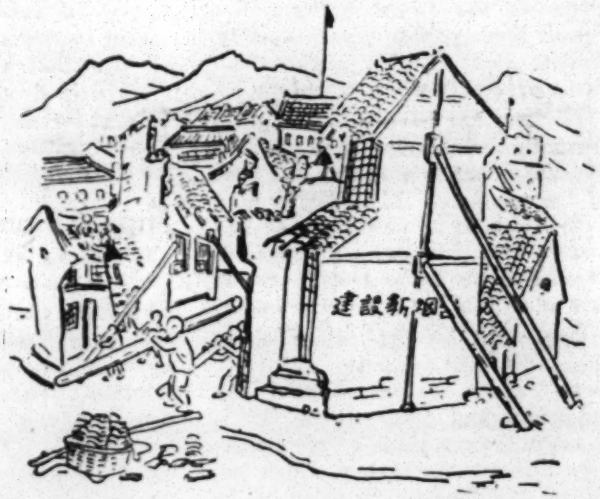
New records are appearing almost every day throughout the country. Chang En-ho, a train Postoffice master, has accelerated the mail service along the Lunghai Railway by 20 hours. In the Northeast, a girl postal worker stamped 140 letters in one minute.

Many postal and telecommunication workers have been chosen model workers or elected to prominent posts in the government. Today the hard-working members of the People's Postal and Telecommunication Service are constantly striving to improve service to the people.

Cheefoo Since Liberation

from Cartoon Magazine

Right: The old, dilapidated buildings are being torn down and rebuilt.



Bottom: Shantung's famous "Fragrant" apples are finding a growing market in the hinterland cities.

Exposure of a Secret Society

Ho Tun-sun

AMONG the hangovers from the feudal past in many parts of the Chinese countryside are the various secret societies. There are, of course, different types, but in general they have certain things in common. Basically, they have been used by the landlord caste to help keep the peasants under control.

What's more, because they were tools of the ruling class, some of these societies have become active espionage and sabotage organizations for the KMT and/or its American masters. Such a society was Yi Kuan Tao (see *Review* for March 1951) which operated mainly in North China. A similar organization was Tung Shan Hsi (同善社) the so-called Universal Happiness Society, which has been active in Fukien for some years.

Since liberation it has collected secret information for the KMT and has also, through its superstitious hold on its members, done its best to promote dissatisfaction among the people and even to provoke disorders by secretly instigating well-known local terroristic organizations, the Big Sword Brigades, to disturb the public order.

Past History

While the Big Sword Brigades were long well known as scourges of the countryside, the "Universal Happiness Society" was generally looked upon as a charitable body, with religious overtones, which was devoted to the mental and spiritual cultivation of its members. Thus, it came as a surprise to many people in these parts when the real role of the organization was recently revealed.

In 1918 the Foochow branch was set up by the national headquarters. Three years later, this branch was reorganized to handle the administration of all branches throughout the province. It was from this point that the society really began to flourish in the province.

The leaders of the society, in league with feudal landlords, local despots and the rural gentry, established numerous sub-branches throughout the province. One of the chief functions of the society was to serve as the organizing center or core around which various feudalistic armed societies, such as the Loyal Society, Red Spear Society, One Heart Society, Yellow Belt Society, Eight Genii Society, etc. were grouped.

Professional bandits, local good-for-nothings, tramps and jobless peasants usually made up the bulk of the members. As they only used such weapons as swords, axes and spears, the marauding gangs of these societies were usually referred to as the Big Sword Brigades.

Organized by the ruling class, these different societies naturally looked after the interests of the landlords and their allies. If a peasant showed signs of rebelliousness against the system which required that he pay up to 60 or 70 or sometimes even 80 percent of his crop as rent to the landlord and which forced him to contract all needed loans from the same landlord at interest rates running up to 100 percent a year, he would likely be "visited" by a delegation from one of the feudal societies which might smash up his house and beat him within an inch of his life.

In addition to such direct services, the secret socities were well springs of mysticism and feudalistic superstitions. Such old —and particularly useful—ideas as fate, that a man's destiny was foreordained and that there was nothing to do about it were constantly given fresh currence by the landlord-supported priests.

Superstitions Held

While the main—although usually concealed—object was thus to perpetrate the semi-feudal rule of the rural gentry, these secret societies also served other useful purposes. They were mediums for extortion, for blackmail and intimidation. They also helped maintain and strengthen the old superstitious beliefs of the countryside which enhanced the prestige and power of the ruling class.

The dogma of the society was a kind of sinister theory of polytheism. With a view to increasing the society's appeal, its members were called upon to worship many popular deities such as the Goddess of Mercy, the Buddha of Happiness, the God of War, and so on. In addition, a lot of superstitious slogans were popularized among the converts. "By worshiping the deities of the society the evil spirits will be warded off and happiness induced," is a typical example of the feudalistic superstitious sayings

Rest During the March — *Liu Lun*

which the leaders of the society popularized among the ordinary members.

The society was divided into 16 chronological Taoistic stages, each with its own name and specified powers. When a novice was initiated, he had to pay one silver dollar and three dimes as admission fee into the first stage. For each succeeding stage the fees were increasingly heavy.

The society performed two great "religious" ceremonies yearly, one at the time of the spring sowing and the other during the autumn harvest. The main purpose of these semi-annual affairs was to deliver souls from the torment of Hades. The funds for such festive occasions came largely from voluntary contributions by the misled ordinary members. In addition, the society obtained quite a bit of revenue from squeeze and extortion. As a result, the priests usually had ample funds for use in their periodic counter-revolutionary activities.

Mystic Rites Used

The so-called Big Sword Brigades were a direct creation of the black art of the priests of the outwardly respectable Universal Happiness Society. Before putting the Big Sword Brigades up to any mischief, the priests would perform a "religious" ceremony designed to safeguard the participants from all attacks. Dressed in black turbans and clerical robes, each with a charm bearing eight diagrams affixed on his chest, the priests would recite magical incantations, hand out charms and pass around drinks of magic wine which was designed to render the drinkers spellbound.

When the Big Swords had been sufficiently aroused by the wine and the mystical ceremony, they would be ready to go into action. Despite their ferocity these brigades often met with resistance from their victims, some members were even killed from time to time. The priests would explain this obvious loss of "immortality" by claiming that the deceased had defiled something through carelessness and had thus lost his supernatural powers.

Back in the early thirties the Universal Happiness Society and the various Big Sword Brigades affiliated to it were used by the Kuomintang to launch attacks upon the Red Guard during the agrarian reform carried out by the Chinese Soviet Republic centered at Juichin in Kiangsi province not far from the Fukien border.

During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime enlisted the society's aid to beat down the people's patriotic desire to resist Japanese enslavement. The ravages of the Big Sword Brigades were especially fierce upon the two occasions when the Japanese captured Foochow.

Some two months prior to Fukien's liberation, Chen Yu-chang, one of the society's leading officials, who was then in Hongkong making connections with the KMT and imperialist agents, called four of the leading officers of the Fukien organization to Hongkong. The Hongkong conference concentrated on discussing ways and means of causing public disturbance following liberation.

Following this meeting, Chen Yu-chang secretly went to Shanghai to confer with Tu I, the society's national supreme leader. In Shanghai they laid plans for an uprising in Fukien, but the people's vigilance uncovered and smashed the plot before it could be executed.

However, the society did succeed in fomenting several outbreaks in different parts of the province. Shortly after the liberation of Foochow, Chang Lien-sheng, son of a major landlord in Hsia Pu county and a follower of the Universal Happiness Society, in company with Wong Tung, a landlord and an ex-KMT officer, slipped off to Taiwan where they plotted an uprising.

Their intrigue bore fruit in an outbreak of sword-bandits in Pin Tan, an island county, in February 1950.

In late September 1950, Kuo Fan-chi ordered 10 followers of the society in Foochow to organize disturbances in Ning Te county. As a result of these plans there were outbreaks of violence on November 27 and on December 2 in this county.

The society was also active in gathering intelligence and in spreading rumors. Lin Tsun-yu, a leading priest of the society, using the funds he had squeezed from the members, established several shops selling incense, paper money, charms and other superstitious articles. Actually, these shops were a cover for espionage and rumor mongering.

As was usually the case with these superstitious "religious" societies, the chief priests and other dignitaries led anything but "holy" lives. Lin Tsun-yu used his power in the society as a club to force a woman follower of the third stage to submit to sexual relations with him. Even worse was the record of a colleague of his, Lin Mao-bing, who used his position in the society to rape an even dozen women, two of whom were pregnant at the time and later died.

* * *

People's Punishment

WITH the close cooperation of the people the authorities have now broken up all branches of the Universal Happiness Society, including the affiliated terroristic groups. The ringleaders have been caught. In accordance with the government's policy of strict suppression tempered by leniency, except for a small number of leaders who received capital punishment, most offenders received light terms or were released after education. One disillusioned and repentant member said, "I have been living a fool's dream for more than 10 years."

Following the smashing of the society, a record of its long history of illegal and anti-people's activities was included in Foochow's anti-espionage exhibition. Letters, documents, photographs, samples of various "religious" and mystic paraphernalia and so on were on display. This exhibition, along with a public statement by Hsu Bao-ching, a former member of the society who surrendered to the authorities, telling how the society's leaders conspired with the KMT and plotted uprisings against the people's authority served to unmask the society completely.

The exposure of the Universal Happiness Society has opened the eyes of many people. Revelation of its truly reactionary nature and of the mumbo-jumbo hokum of its "religious" rites has dealt a heavy blow to superstition in this province.

The tale of a PLA soldier

A Story of a Hero

Pi Lin-pu

LU Shun-pao was a Honanese who had been in the Kuomintang reactionary army and had been captured during a battle. At first he was weighed down with uneasiness and uncertainty until the question was asked of him one day as to whether or not he wanted to go back to his native place or remain with our revolutionary army. The questioner, a political commissar, showed such genuine affection and kindness that he dispelled Lu's groundless fears.

Lu found the commissar, Wang Ta-shing, an agreeable person. His unexpectedly kind tone was a great surprise; his plain garb was equally astonishing; and his approachability and modest air made a deep impression on Lu.

Long ground down by arrogant and callous KMT officers, Lu wondered if this was all a dream. He was suspicious and for a moment found himself dumbfounded and unable to utter a single word.

Finally, he answered in a low voice that he had no reason for going back because his family probably never could be found. Even if he could find it, going back home would only mean adding still another burden to the household, he told the commissar.

Thus it was that Lu Shun-pao joined the revolutionary army. In the barracks he immediately noticed that all his comrades behaved themselves in a way he never would have imagined. Because of the interest they showed in him and the solicitude paid him by these one-time antagonists he began to drop his qualms and suspicions. Lu began to think of the men as real friends and not opponents.

With friendliness and encouragement on all sides he soon showed a clear change in character—a change from his former reticence to talkativeness, and from inactivity to activity. Whenever he was given a mission he went at it with heart and soul. Long service in the ranks made him qualified as a veteran soldier, and he earnestly helped newcomers to acquire the knowledge and technique of arms.

As he learned more and more he could not help but recall what he had suffered in the past and he became incensed against almost everything about the Chiang regime. After six months with the revolutionary army he was appointed corporal because of the progress he had made both in his work and his studies.

* * *

NEAR the military works along the small hill which the soldiers had just finished working on, a complaint meeting was called. Political commissar Wang Ta-shing, who presided, was well known to all present and his popularity among the men was great. Wang moved to the center of the group and with a brief clearing of his throat he began to speak.

He talked at length of the old type of society where most people slave so that the few can live in great wealth, and then he spoke of the future society where there can no longer be exploitation and everyone can enjoy a full and happy life.

Then Wang Ta-shing paused for a moment and cast a swift semi-circular glance at his listeners and continued, "Our army is an army of salvation made up of the oppressed. It is on this army that the people can rely because it is their own army and because its members come from factories and farms. Therefore, I am convinced that every one of us has a bitter experience to recount. I beg you to speak. We are free men now and we have the right to speak whatever we like. The pouring out of our past pain will make each of us understand what oppression and exploitation we suffered and will help us to deepen our convictions and hostility against the enemies of our class. Who has a bitter story? Who...."

Lu was greatly moved and heard his own voice shout, "Comrade Wang, I have, I have."

"Then please speak."

Lu Shun-pao rose to his feet, "My story is a long one but I'll try to make it short. My father's a farmer but he has no land of his own. He asked a landlord to give him a lease on a piece of land and the landlord, seeing that my father was a good worker, gave it to him. However, the condition was that whether famine or good crops, my father had to pay him six bushels of wheat per acre every year, and that half the rent was to be paid in advance. So year after year, no matter how hard-working we were, we led a hand-to-mouth existence.

"One summer a nearby river broke through the dike, and all the land was flooded. This not only ruined the crops on which we had built a year's hope, but turned all the tillable land into a sandy, sterile desert.

"We were in a bad way and my father, partly for getting something to eat and partly to meet the rent, sold my younger sister for five string of cash. The landlord, pretending to be a friend, offered to remit three years' land rent if my father worked at removing sand. My father believed

him and agreed. It was hard work but after a season of much toil he completed the job and the land became fertile again.

"In the fourth year, when we were enjoying hopes of a better life after seeing some rich crops, a long period of unexpected drought hit us and once again the crops failed. In utter desperation, since we had nothing left to sell, we begged the landlord to remit the year's rent once again but he got very angry and growled, 'You cursed poor, sly farmers are never satisfied! Isn't it enough to give up three years' rent. If you don't pay it back I'll haul you into court."

"My father, greatly enraged, swore at the landlord and was brought before the local magistrate, a black-hearted crook, who after taking the landlord's bribe, compelled my father to agree to turn over his arrears within three months. Of course by the end of three months we were still helpless and so my whole family, to keep my father out of prison, was forced to run away. Since then I've never seen my native place."

Lu paused for a moment and heaved a sigh of grief. "After we fled, in order to lighten the burden on my family, I joined the KMT army. I can tell you life there was no better than when I was under the landlord's lash. This new painful life lasted six years until I was liberated by you comrades. I must get my revenge! Comrades, I have no other wish than to appeal to you to help me in this."

"We'll help, certainly!" the crowd roared back unanimously.

* * *

FOLLOWING Lu Shun-pao's speech, a general uproar arose. All the men stood up and asked for the floor, carried away with indignation. The first cried that his sister had been raped by a landlord, the second shouted that he had been cruelly beaten by the village police, the third roared that his family had been robbed by Chiang Kai-shek's bandits, and so on. Everyone was beside himself with fury over the stories of his comrades. The chairman, unable to contain himself, got to his feet amidst this scene of unloosing of pent-up emotions and in an overpowing voice shouted:

"Comrades! Leave useless weeping and crying to others! Change our rage to action! This meeting is a political lesson for us and should teach us how relentlessly we were oppressed and insulted by the old society. But now we are sure we see the end to inequality in the world and can hear the death-knell of the exploiting class. It is time for us to get our revenge. Our People's Liberation Army is invincible! We have a glorious tradition that we never fail to accomplish a mission, nor shrink before any difficulty.

"Comrades! I've just received information that the enemy has sent two regiments to surround us and possibly we shall be given the job of repelling them. And so the question today is whether we will be able to continue this precious tradition or become the shameful exception to it."

"We swear, we will always uphold our tradition!" roared the men in unison.

* * *

THE news from the front grew more grave every moment. The rumble of cannons intermixed with the crackling of machineguns now and then. The entire battalion made ready for action. The men ambuscaded themselves in their newly-built trenches along the knoll of the hill, each gripping his gun, ready and vigilant, taciturn and serious. Round the waist of each man hung five or six grenades.

Suddenly a shell fell near a trench and exploded, letting off an earth-shaking sound. Each one looked around instinctively for a moment and then turned back to his position.

Lu Shun-pao acted as a heavy machinegunner. At intervals he took up his field-glasses and peered through them. Suddenly he braced himself and saw through the glasses a man coming toward them from afar. As the man came closer, Lu saw that it was the outfit's messenger who hastened up with a salute and shouted:

"Comrade Lu Shun-pao, our superior orders you to lead several soldiers and take the southern hilltop and hold it. The rest are to remain here. It's an important strategic point and as yet the enemy still hasn't reached it. If you can't take it first, we'll have to pay a high cost for it later. You must do it quickly."

Lu chose five men to go with him, and taking his heavy machinegun he led the way. The others trotted close behind, each with one or two cases of bullets over his shoulder. They wasted no time and passed through vast fields, leaving roads and rivulets behind. With every effort they could muster they raced toward the hill.

As they started climbing their strength gave way, their pace faltered, and their faces were drenched in perspiration. They could see that there was less than 100 yards to their final destination, and they collected all their remaining energy and puffed, pushed and panted to a triumphant arrival on top of the hill.

Not more than two minutes after they made the hilltop, a swarm of enemy soldiers were sighted. Lu and his men lay prostrate behind a large rock and, with eyes focused on their enemies, silently waited.

"Comrades," said Lu, "I want you to obey two 'don'ts': first, don't fire until you're sure one bullet can kill one enemy; second, don't fire until the enemy is 50 yards away. Remember to wait for my order to fire!"

* * *

THE KMT soldiers crawled nearer and nearer. As soon as Lu Shun-pao let loose with his machinegun and cried, "Fire," the soldiers flung their grenades. Volumes of smoke soared skyward after the deafening noise. The KMT troops left many dead and wounded behind as they retreated down the hill. However, in a few minutes, they regrouped and made a fresh assault.

Bullets whizzed to and fro like flying locusts. While he was blasting away with his machinegun, Lu suddenly felt a bullet hit him in the left leg. As he looked down at the leg he saw that three of his comrades had been killed. With one hand still on the trigger, he used his other hand to tear off a piece of his jacket, wipe the blood away and bind the wound as best he could.

He was about to direct his attention once again to his enemies when he saw his two remaining comrades shot dead before his eyes. At the same moment, finding himself left alone in battle, he caught sight of three KMT attackers quite near and squeezed the trigger, watching them roll down the hill after they were hit.

Once again the attackers were reinforced and opened a third attack. They were repulsed, however, as Lu continued to rake them with machinegun fire. Several KMT soldiers managed to steal toward him, and concealed themselves under a rock below without daring to put out their heads. Some of these men fired at random while some cried out, "Hold up your gun and surrender! We know you're the only one left there."

"Surrender! Don't dream of that! I have many comrades with me."

"How many?"

"Too many for you," Lu answered and pretended to shout at his men, "Comrades, be quiet or I'll kill you."

In the meantime a fourth assault, more ferocious than any of the previous ones, got under way. Lu leveled his gun and fired at his enemies incessantly. They fell back, some of the dead and wounded rolling down the rocky hill. Suddenly Lu felt something go wrong with his machinegun, and bending over he discovered that no bullets were left.

Aware of Lu's predicament as a result of the abrupt cessation of firing, the KMT men lost no time in rushing back. Lu glanced at his dead comrades in the hope of getting something from them. He saw that three grenades were left and in frenzied joy he took them from the dead men's belts and hurled them at his foes. Even as he did this he thought to himself about what to do next. He was determined that, as long as he lived, he would never lose his machinegun.

He was now without any means of defense and as he saw two remaining enemies still coming toward him he threw his machinegun onto his shoulder with the intention of running away. Before he could get away, the two men reached the peak, rifles thrust out. One shouted, "Take him alive! He hasn't any bullets." They clutched at him and the three, still struggling, plunged over the crest and down the steep and jagged slope of the hill.

Lu's downward journey was luckily halted by some shrubbery which he managed to hang on to. His two antagonists, however, rolled and pitched straight down falling motionless at the foot of the hill. After carefully easing his way down, he approached them gingerly to see whether they were playing possum. They seemed dead but taking no chances he picked up a big rock and smashed them over the head. Then, retrieving his gun, he reeled away in search of his camp.

* * *

IT was not long before he came across a man in civilian clothes. It was too late to try to evade him and so Lu boldly made his way toward the fellow. As the two came up to each other they eyed one another from head to foot. From the stranger's general appearance Lu figured that he was not an enemy but a comrade in disguise. The man was the first to talk:

"Who are you? Where are you from?"

"I'm a comrade of yours. I live

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in Yenan," Lu answered.

"Good!"

"Where are you going?"

"I can't talk. I'm on business."

"Well, where's our camp?" Lu queried.

"About two miles off, that way," the stranger pointed in a northwest direction as he abruptly hastened off.

With this news, Lu was greatly encouraged and almost forgot his wound and weariness. Dusk was approaching as he dragged along, one step after another in the direction pointed out to him. The winding, stony path was not easy for him to maneuver with his wounded leg, especially with the gun over his shoulder. A death-like tranquility seemed to be everywhere. Trying not to delay, Lu doubled his staggering pace as quickly as his waning strength would allow him. After going what seemed at least two miles and still wondering why there was no camp in sight he was brought face to face with reality as a harsh voice suddenly rang out:

"Who are you? Password!"

Not until he collected himself did he see about 30 paces off three sentinels staring at him. Both from instinct and their insolent airs Lu immediately recognized them as KMT soldiers. "I'm done for now," he thought, but he answered them in a joking manner.

"Stop your fooling around, we're buddies!"

"In a pig's eye! Quick, what's the password, or I'll let you have it."

"All right, you talk first or I'll fire," Lu indignantly shouted.

"One. Now, reply!"

In an instant he recalled that when he was with the KMT, the corresponding password was usually the antithesis. If the word was heaven then the corresponding one was earth; if it was high, the corresponding word would be low. Right or wrong Lu had to take a chance and he cried out "Two!"

"A friend. Come on friend," one of the three called out.

Breathing a sigh of relief that he had so nicely deceived them, Lu boldly made his way toward them. At a distance of five paces he gathered himself together and sprang upon the nearest with such suddenness that he was able to grab the man's rifle and shoot him dead. The other two, astonished with fear, stood stock still for a moment and then fled. Lu aimed at them point-blank. One was killed outright while the other, slightly wounded, fell to his knees and held up his hands. Lu pointed to his machine-gun and ordered the wounded man to carry it and proceed him in the march for his own camp.

The captive obediently carried this out as Lu watchfully followed behind, rifle trained on the prisoner's back. It was not too long before the camp came into sight. When the guards made out that it was Lu Shun-pao they joyfully descended upon him, shouting, "Comrade Lu, how did you get away? We were afraid you were killed. Who's that with you?"

"A trophy," Lu replied to the last query.

Word that Lu was back spread over the whole camp. With noisy hurrahs, which almost broke the darkness of the night, the soldiers rushed toward him and pressed Lu to tell his story.

* * *

A FEW days later a mass meeting was held by the soldiers to select the outstanding hero of the battle. On the small wooden platform was a row of benches forming a semi-circle, on which were seated several people's delegates and army delegates. All sorts of presents from the farmers and the local inhabitants were put on a row of benches in front of the table.

Outside the front gate, which was magnificently adorned with pine leaves and nosegays, was a crowd of women and children. They first peeped through the gate and then turned to look behind them. A child's voice piped up, "Ma, you see Lu Shun-pao's coming. He . . ." The mother nudged the child into silence.

A great stir took place among the crowd who, at the moment of catching sight of Lu, automatically made way for him. He was raised high by two men, who carried him on their shoulders through the gate.

On the platform, the chairman rose from his seat, introduced Lu to the audience, and finally made a speech in which he went into full particulars of the battle. Before he finished, a loud cry, as if it had been long suppressed, emerged from the crowd: "We vote for Comrade Lu Shun-pao."

Lu was thus unanimously selected as the major hero in the battle. In his address, he vowed his loyalty to the people to his last breath. After that, the political commissar presented him with an order on behalf of the Communist Party and pinned it on Lu's breast. Amidst incessant shouts of joy, Lu was time and again embraced and thrown into the air by his comrades.

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Letter From Nanchang

THIS year the rainy season began much earlier in Kiangsi province than usual. It rained for weeks just prior to the time for spring sowing. As the rains continued, the farmers faced a major problem because the rice sprouts began to rot in the seed beds.

When it became evident that a crisis was in the offing, the government launched an all-out campaign to minimize the damage already done and to head off further damage. For the worst affected areas, where resowing was necessary, it was suggested that the peasants solve the problem through mutual help. Those who had seed to spare were encouraged to lend it to those having no seed left over from the first planting. Exchange of cloth, beans and other goods for seed was also suggested as a solution for those without extra seed.

In areas where mutual help was out of the question, it was decided that the peasants could claim resowing compensation from the government.

In areas where the rice sprouts were not past saving, cadres were dispatched to tell the farmers how to protect the sprouts from further damage. The *Kiangsi Daily* contributed to the effort by publishing a series of brief articles on simple scientific methods of protecting rice sprouts which were written by agricultural scientists or by reporters on the basis of interviews with veteran farmers.

The articles were written in very simple style so that the farmers could easily understand them. In every village in the affected region arrangements were made for literate farmers to read the articles to their fellow farmers who have not yet learned to read.

By these timely measures the government averted what at one time seemed to be a major catastrophe. As a result the farmers of this district are looking forward to a good harvest.

The lesson of this experience has not been lost on the local peasants who have been quick to note the difference in the way the problem was met this year and the way a similar situation was exploited some years ago under the Kuomintang government.

At that time, the government made no concrete move to remedy the situation, while the local landlords, who were the pillars upon which the KMT regime rested, took the occasion to increase their already heavy margin of profit. They extended loans for resowing at exorbitant interest rates, thus starting many small and medium farmers down the road to indebtedness and eventual loss of their farms.

* * *

Flood Threat Averted

AN equal, if not greater, threat was posed by the rising flood waters because of the prolonged rainy spell. The Kiang River, on which Nanchang is situated, rose rapidly and several sections of the river dikes were threatened. Even before the threat became a reality, the local government authorities took emergency steps to avert the danger. The Nanchang Military Control Committee organized a flood fighting headquarters with the president of the provincial government as commander.

A call was issued for volunteer flood fighters and brought immediate response from workers, peasants, PLA soldiers, civil servants, students and others. Teams were dispatched at once to the threatened sections and almost overnight the usually desolate dikes were simply crawling with men working with shovels, wheelbarrows and all sorts of implements which the volunteers brought with them.

For several days everyone worked in complete unison as if possessed. The rains did not abate and all—including the leaders, who worked right alongside the others—were soaked through to the skin. Many volunteers refused to be relieved at the end of their shifts when the race with the flood waters was at a neck and neck stage and every hand counted.

At the most critical points the battle was really terrifying. The river rose with each passing hour and the waves lapped at the dike incessantly. The water broke through weak spots in many places. Whenever the watchers spotted a breach, the courageous PLA men and students, who formed the majority of the shock workers, would plunge into the hole dragging in gunny bags filled with sand and earth to fill the gap. Time after time these shock workers plugged a hole at the risk of their lives.

As a result of the able leadership of the government, which recognized the danger early and organized the work, and because of the heroism of the workers, the dike withstood the flood waters which set a new record for the past several years.

* * *

Visitors from Korea

THE month of May is always full of red letter days, but May in Nanchang always seems to have an extra share. In May we celebrate the anniversary of our liberation, which took place in May two years ago. In addition, during this past May the people of Nanchang received some most welcome guests — three Chinese volunteers in Korea who returned home to report on conditions at the front.

During their six-day stay in the city, they maintained a strenuous schedule starting sharply at 8:00 a.m. and not ending until 10:00 p.m. During their short visit they delivered 17 speeches at meetings organized by workers, peasants, soldiers, civil servants, students, women, lane residents and others. An estimated minimum of 230,000 people attended these meetings and personally heard the volunteers' reports.

However, in order to allow other thousands who could not attend the meetings personally to hear the reports first hand, special programs were arranged at the local broadcasting station. In order to enlarge the regular radio audience, radios and loudspeakers were set up in all public places.

Originally it was planned to hold these broadcast meetings on two successive evenings, but the demand was so great that a third

meeting was arranged. In Nanchang itself an estimated 100,000 people listened to the first night's broadcast, while on the second night the figure rose to 140,000. Since the surrounding counties with radio facilities also arranged listening parties, it was estimated that at least half a million people heard the three broadcasts.

An example of the way the listening parties in the surrounding countryside "grew" beyond expectations was seen in the case of Lienfang, a small village to the south of Nanchang. Prior to the first broadcast, some 500 villagers registered with the village cadres for the listening and arrangements were made to accommodate this number.

However, as the time for the broadcast approached, more and more people arrived, some coming from smaller villages as far as 20 *li* from Lienfang. By the time the program began 7,000 people had assembled. As the broadcast began, more and more late comers turned up until the final number who registered was 10,574.

Wholehearted Response

An indication of the interest of the listeners can be seen from the fact that all meeting places reported the closest attention during the entire length of the programs which averaged four hours each. People wept when the volunteers told of the atrocities committed by the American invaders, while the cheers which greeted stories of the heroism of the volunteers was deafening.

However, perhaps the best indication of the feelings of the people can be seen from the thousands of concrete acts they have

taken to support the Korean people and the Chinese volunteers following the conclusion of the volunteers' visit to the city. Actually, donations of all kinds began pouring in immediately following the first day's meetings. They ran from large to small gifts of money and goods to pledges by farmers and workers to increase production as a concrete answer to the threat which the imperialists now pose to the new China.

Some people pledged their old age pensions as contributions. One old woman was so moved by the speeches that she ate only porridge for dinner that night and contributed the ¥1,000 thus saved. A firewood peddler contributed ¥5,000, undoubtedly a substantial sum out of his small income. Hundreds of workers signed up for regular monthly contributions ranging from ¥1,000 to ¥50,000 until such time as the threat of American invasion is removed.

Besides monetary contributions, workers throughout the city pledged to increase production. Plans were quickly made and immediately put into operation. For example a local sawmill has increased its output by 40 percent since the visit of the volunteers.

The case of a typesetter in the People's Printing Plant illustrates the effect which the meetings had on many of the city's workers. After attending a meeting on one of the evenings, he could not sleep when he returned home. He rolled and tossed until 1:00 o'clock in the morning. As he related later, his mind was crammed with many thoughts. Finally he reasoned:

"In the old society I worked at a starvation wage. Yet I had to pay my gang leader's bar bill. If I had refused, I would have lost my job. At the time of liberation I was unemployed. However, I received unemployment relief and last year the government introduced me to my present job. My monthly wage is adequate and in addition I am protected from all eventualities by the new Labor Insurance Law.

"Now the American aggressors are invading Korea. They want to conquer China and enslave us workers, to bring back the old days when the KMT owned us body and soul. I simply must do everything in my power to stop the aggressor."

Having thus reasoned out his "problem," he jumped out of bed and scribbled down his pledge: "In order to safeguard my country and defend world peace I have resolved to 1) Contribute ¥500,000 and, 2) Dedicate my whole being to my country, to be ready to respond to any call my government may make on us and persist in supporting the campaign to Resist American Imperialism and Support Korea."

This accomplished, he went back to bed and slept soundly for the

rest of the night. The following morning he asked for an advance of one month's wages and sent the half million dollars as a comfort contribution to the volunteers.

Special mention should also be made of the medical men and railway workers who were so impressed by the first report of the volunteers that they organized and dispatched medical and railway teams for the front.

The reaction among the peasants to the visit of these three representatives of the Chinese volunteers in Korea was just as quick and emphatic. Peasants from all surrounding districts made hundreds of individual contributions, while one after another they made pledges to increase production.

The total of the contributions is in itself startling. The cash donated alone comes to the surprising figure of ¥1,200,000,000 and 17 ounces of gold. The significance of the volunteers' visit lies not so much in the enormous amount of money and other gifts donated as in the fact that the campaign to Resist American Imperialism and Aid Korea has since entered a new stage. With their confidence in victory and sense of patriotism immensely strengthened, the people of Nanchang are bending their every muscle in order to bring the campaign to a successful and glorious conclusion as speedily as possible.

— *SHIH SHAN-YANG*

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 62)

same. It is for the poor, against those who exploit them; for the toiling people of our beautiful homeland against the heartless ranks of the socially privileged . . . .

"Therefore it has always been the goal of the National Conference to fight the immemorial poverty of the peasant and the artisan, and the unmitigated helplessness of the workers. Born in 1932 as the Muslim Conference, it immediately became the spearhead of the masses of Kashmir, more than three-quarters of whom are Muslims. It was during this period that the whole of India was shaken into new awakening following the Civil Disobedience movement of 1931, and it had its own psychological influence on us. The Conference, though Muslim in name and spontaneously formed as an expression of the deep-rooted sufferings of the people, was in spirit national and was concerned with the welfare of all communities . . . .

"Thus the National Conference envisages the future of New Kashmir in both political and economic terms. Toward that end we have drawn up a scheme which politically is based on the democratic principle of responsible government, with the elective principle applied from the Local Panchayat right up to the National Assembly."

3) Why is it then that Sheikh Abdullah and the National Conference want to join India and not Pakistan?

Because India not only helped them from the beginning in their struggle for freedom against the domination of the feudal Maharaja and later also went to their assistance at their hour of peril when imperialist-inspired invaders were knocking at their gates, but also, and mainly, because they feel they have greater ideological and economic bonds with India.

They are also satisfied that there is a better chance for them to achieve a people's democratic government working for the economic and cultural betterment of the people if they were associated with India than with Pakistan which is a religious feudalistic state and would, they fear, convert Kashmir into a land of serfs exploited by the landlords of West Punjab as has happened in the case of Sind and East Bengal in Pakistan.

It might be pointed out that Kashmir's export and import trade before the partition of India was 82 percent with what is now India and only 18 percent with what is now Pakistan.

4) As Mr. Stock indicates, it was perhaps a mistake on the part of India to have referred the issue of aggression in Kashmir to the United Nations. But, it has to be remembered that the United Nations in 1947 was not as patently an Anglo-American marionette show as it is today. Nehru wanted a peaceful solution in preference to war, but little did he believe that the imperialists would give preference to their own war preparations in this strategic state than to the interests of peace and progress of its people.

It is absolutely incorrect to say that he accepted arbitration. The Czechoslovak Delegate, who was India's nominee in the United Nations Commission on Kashmir, was right in his remarks about Truman and Attlee as quoted in Mr. Stock's article and Nehru was not slow in rebuffing the rude and insolent threat couched in the terms of an offer of arbitration made by Truman and Attlee as "unwarranted intervention."

Recently also in a speech in Srinagar (Kashmir) on June 4 and in a press conference in New Delhi on June 10, Nehru castigated the latest Anglo-American resolution of the Security Council providing for arbitration as follows:

"The Indian Government will not agree to arbitration in a matter which involves the destiny of millions of people and which affects the whole of India so deeply . . . . I want to make it perfectly clear that we are not going to tolerate any nonsense about Kashmir, come what may."

5) What about the future? With the introduction of land reforms, the formation of industrial and agricultural cooperatives and People's Councils and with the proposal to convene a Constituent Assembly this autumn in Kashmir, the imperialists are getting panicky that this movement may spread to the areas under hostile occupation and thwart their attempts at converting the northern areas like Gilgit into anti-Soviet and anti-Chinese bases.

There is already evidence of revolts and peasants' uprisings in these northern areas where the demand for land reform and people's representation is growing. The imperialists are, therefore, anxious to "arbitrate" Kashmir into partition giving the northern strategic areas to their proteges.

This is the main purpose of the latest Anglo-American resolution passed by the Security Council, which has been accepted by Pakistan, but boldly rejected by India. In fact, the only country, apart from India, that did not vote for this resolution was the Soviet Union.

Efforts of imperialists are bound to fail as the force of the people's will is stronger than all the machinations of the imperialists. Both the people of Kashmir as well as the people of India have seen the imperialists' game and will not let their nefarious plans materialize. The people of Kashmir are stronger, more prosperous, united and wiser today in spite of the hardships they have had to go through for the last four years at the hands of the imperialists.

GOPALDAS BHARVANI

Shanghai
July 5, 1951

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

the progressive newsweekly

For readers in China who wish to keep abreast of developments in America, the *National Guardian* may be ordered through the *China Monthly Review* for JMP75,000 a year, first class postage included.

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The *Review* now has a limited number of sample copies of the *Guardian* which may be obtained—while the supply lasts—by writing to the *Review* at 160 Yenan Road (E), Shanghai, 0, China.

CONFOUNDED FOOLS

To the Editor:

Truman and Co. are the confounded fools and malfactors of mankind because they are destitute of the so much advertised American "horse sense." They have forgotten the lessons of history which show that imperialism and feudalism are dying all over the world.

In their efforts at world hegemony, or what they call the "American Century," they are prooping up despised anti-peoples' regimes in all parts of Asia and are using their Marshall Plan and Security Pacts to keep Western Europe under their control.

They have forgotten that the bid for world domination by Germany resulted in the birth of the Soviet Union after the first world war and the defeat of the Axis in the second world war saw the founding of the people's democracies in Europe and the People's Century in China and other parts of Asia.

America's imperialist war plans have won them no friends. Quite the contrary. They have aroused the wrath of the peoples all over the world by the inhuman atrocities committed by their forces in Korea. If they are to continue their aggressive designs they will find that their so-called allies in England, France and even in Japan and Western Germany will turn against them.

The threat of American bombs does not dampen the will of all people to fight for peace. It only makes them unite more determinedly to bring an end to the barbarism and savagery being committed by American imperialism.

S. Y. LIVINGSTON HU

Chungking
July 1, 1951

ROUSING SEND-OFF

To the Editor:

More than 3,000 professors, students and visitors attended a rousing send-off last week for the students of the graduating class and those who had been accepted to join the Military Cadres' Academies. When the candidates for the academies appeared in the hall, they were warmly embraced by the audience.

The representatives of the Youth Corps and Students' League guaranteed that the students still at the university would make every possible effort to better their studies and work.

Speeches were followed by the presenting of gifts to the 337 graduating students, who have accepted the work assigned to them by the government and will soon take an active part in the construction of new China, and the candidates for the Military Cadres' Academies.

JOHN C. K. YUAN

Fuhtan University
July 12, 1951

The Month's Business

Commodity prices ruled steady with flour down somewhat during month under review. Intensified interflow of supplies north and south of the Great Wall. Shanghai unemployment problem on way to being solved.

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THE month under review—the second half of June and the first half of July—witnessed the successful conclusion of the four native products exchanges in Shanghai set up in conjunction with the Native Products Exhibition of this city. Compilations showed that the four exchanges had a gross business turnover of more than Y600,000,000,000 during the period of their existence from June 11 to July 7, an immense contribution toward the flow of native products in the country.

On the commodity front, prices maintained a stabilized trend. The wholesale commodity price index for Shanghai for the last ten days of June was announced at 887.40, marking only a slight increase of 0.46 percent as compared with the index of the previous ten days, while for the first ten days of July, the index came to 888.44, a further rise of 0.12 percent.

With the new wheat crop appearing on the market in voluminous quantities, wheat flour prices drifted downward to some extent. A notable rise in quotations during recent weeks was recorded for rubber goods, the increase ranging between nine and 15 percent. The parity unit was readjusted in pursuance of revisions in the prices of rice and peanut oil.

In the field of barter trade, further development has been reported. For the month of June, turnover at the Shanghai Barter Exchange indicated an increase of 50 percent as compared with the previous month, while the total number of transactions concluded represented a rise of 73 percent over May.

Within the country, meanwhile, the simplified procedures and facilities accorded to domestic remittances and the unification of currency between areas north and south of the Great Wall have created favorable conditions for intensified interflow of supplies. Under contracts recently signed, the Northeast will send some Y73,400,000,000 worth of 46 different native products to the south. Simultaneously, northward shipments from East China, Central and South China, and North China will include 104 kinds of goods, valued at Y47,600,000,000.

The unemployment problem in Shanghai is well on the way to being solved. According to recent reports, of the more than 6,000 unemployed workers in the rubber goods industry in town all except some 200 have regained their jobs. Consequently, the City Unemployed Relief Committee has recently decided to dissolve gradually the sub-committees of various trade unions.

To further consolidate stability in finance and commodity prices, regulate circulation of the legal tender and pave the way for large-scale development of industrial and commercial enterprises, the Head Office of the People's Bank convened a conference of privately operated enterprises in June. Decisions reached at the conference included: 1) stepping up loan service to private and public-and-private jointly operated industrial and commercial enterprises, 2) absorbing and directing funds into the government bank, 3) organizing private banking institutions to best render their services, and 4) developing savings deposits among cities.

Quotations

	June 18	July 18
Parity Unit	5,331	5,369
US dollar	22,490	22 490
Rice (first grade)	138,000	144,000
Wheat flour	80,000	77,000
20's yarn	7,100,000	7,100,000
12-lb cloth	275,000	275,000
Hweinan coal	380 000	380,000
Soap	218 000	225,000
Raw silk	13,800,000	13,200,000

Chinese Cartoonists Look at Japan & Korea

Two American reactions to the news of meetings to stop the war in Korea: GI's are happy, Wall Street watches armament stocks drop.

Dulles' "powers of persuasion" are enough to get Britain and France to sign up for America's separate peace treaty with Japan.

Wrapped up in American imperialism's peace treaty for Japanese Premier Yoshida are all the ingredients for rearming Japan for an attack on Asia.

In Truman's "free world" it's America who pulls the voting strings among her satellites at the UN Security Council.

In Truman's "free world" it's America who "leads" her satellites in Korea.

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